

JANUARY 2021 – DECEMBER 2021

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



*NEW JERSEY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION*

Gurbir S. Grewal, Attorney General
Chair, JJC Executive Board

Jennifer LeBaron, Ph. D, Acting Executive Director

**1. JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
FUNDING SOURCES**

**2. COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
& PLANNING BODIES**

3. PLANNING PROCESS

**4. CONTINUUM OF
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(Law Enforcement, FCIU, &
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9. REENTRY

10. VISION

**ATTACHMENTS
(e.g., Additional data, copy of survey,
etc.)**



Juvenile Justice Commission Funding Sources

Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) Funding Sources
Local Level Funding Administered by the JJC

State/Community Partnership Program

The State/Community Partnership Grant Program (Partnership Program) was established within the Juvenile Justice Commission to support, with grants allocated by a formula to Counties through County Youth Services Commissions, sanctions and services for juveniles adjudicated or charged as delinquent and programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (N.J.S.A. 52:17B-179).

The goals of the Partnership Program are to: (1) encourage the development of sanctions and services for juveniles adjudicated and charged as delinquent and programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency that protect the public, ensure accountability and foster rehabilitation; (2) increase the range of sanctions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent; (3) reduce overcrowding in state juvenile institutions and other facilities to ensure adequate bed space for serious, violent and repetitive offenders; (4) reduce overcrowding in County detention facilities; (5) provide greater access to community-based sanctions and services for minority and female offenders; (6) expand programs designed to prevent juvenile delinquency; and (7) promote public safety by reducing recidivism.

Partnership funds are awarded to the Counties by the JJC upon approval of County Comprehensive Youth Services Plans. County Youth Services Commissions administer the Partnership Program on behalf of County governments.

Family Court Services Program

Effective December 31, 1983 legislation was passed to establish in each county one or more juvenile-family crisis intervention units. Each unit could operate as a part of the court intake service, or where provided for by the county, through any other appropriate office or private service pursuant to an agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts, provided that all such units were subject to the Rules of Court.

Section 1. Juvenile Justice Commission Funding Sources

In 1986, legislation was passed which provided funds to the Department of Human Services for allocation to the Counties to support programs and services for juveniles involved with or at risk of involvement with the Family Court. The appropriation was directed to two program areas: Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Units (JFCIU's) and the development of community-based services and programs to serve Family Court clients. When the Juvenile Justice Commission was established in 1995, the funds which supported the Family Court Services Program were moved to the JJC 's budget and are administered in coordination with the guidelines of the State/Community Partnership Program.

On January 1, 2006 Family Crisis Intervention Units that were staffed by the Judiciary were transferred to non Judiciary entities. Allocations for those counties were determined and an agreement was signed between the Judiciary, the JJC and the Department of Human Services. The JJC accepted the agreed upon funding allocation for each in-court Family Crisis Intervention Unit and included this amount in that county's Family Court Services allocation. These funds are administered in coordination with the guidelines of the State Community Partnership Program established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:17B-179. Entities selected by each county's planning process to serve as the Family Crisis Intervention Unit must execute an agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-76. The entity must agree to provide services consistent with the Family Crisis Intervention Unit manual approved by the New Jersey Judiciary Judicial Council. Program services must be provided in coordination with the Mobile Response and Stabilization Services in each county as contracted by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Child Behavioral Health Services, Office of Children's Services.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Formula Grant Program

Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Pub. L. No. 93-415, 34 U.S.C. §11101 et seq.) in 1974, reauthorized in 2002. This landmark legislation established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. In December 2018, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018 was signed into law,

reauthorizing and substantially amending the JJDP Act. The amendments made by the JJRA become effective October 1, 2019. The Act provides funding to states to implement the Formula Grants Program.

Formula grants are awarded to states on the basis of relative population under the age of 18 for the purpose of meeting the Act's mandates and to improve the State's juvenile justice system. It is required that two-thirds of Formula Grant funds be passed through to the locals, with one-third available for State level initiatives.

The Act requires that states, through their State Advisory Group (SAG) submit a comprehensive plan for juvenile justice every three years and updates to that plan annually. The Plan includes an summary of the state's juvenile justice system, an analysis of juvenile crime statistics and an assessment of the needs of its juveniles. Based on the plan, funding is then prioritized and allocated among thirty-four Standard Program Areas. Formula Grants Program Areas are located at <https://www.nttac.org/index.cfm?event=fgaps>.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Innovations

JDAI strives to create more effective and efficient processes surrounding the use of juvenile detention. To help jurisdictions accomplish this goal, JDAI provides a framework for conducting a thorough, data-driven examination of the detention system, and for using that information to develop and implement strategies for system improvement.

The purpose of JDAI Innovations Funding is to provide an additional resource and support to those JDAI sites that have demonstrated an active commitment to the implementation of the eight JDAI Core Strategies. Funds are used in furtherance of data driven policies and practices that are clearly consistent with the eight JDAI Core Strategies.

1. Collaboration

Key juvenile justice stakeholders coordinate detention reform activities and conduct joint planning and policymaking under a formal governance structure. They work together to identify detention bottlenecks and problems; to develop common understandings and

solutions; to generate support for proposed reforms and routinely monitor reform progress.

2. Data Driven Decisions

JDAI depends upon objective data analysis to guide detention reform planning and policy development. Data on detention population, utilization and operations is collected to provide a portrait of who is being detained and why, as well as suggesting what points in the process may need attention. As a results-based initiative, JDAI establishes and tracks performance measures. All data is disaggregated by race/ethnicity and gender to monitor disparities in the system.

3. Objectives Admissions Criteria and Instruments

Detention admissions policies and practices must distinguish between the youth who are likely to flee or commit new crimes and those who are not. JDAI sites develop Risk Assessment Instruments to screen for individual risk using reliable, standardized techniques. Absent an objective approach, high-risk offenders may be released and low-risk offenders detained.

4. Non-Secure Alternatives to Detention

New or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention programs increase the options available for arrested youth yet ensure that juveniles are held accountable for their behavior and the community is protected. Pre-trial detention alternative programs target only the youth who would otherwise be detained.

5. Case Processing Reforms

Modifications of juvenile court procedures accelerate the movement of delinquency cases, streamline case processing and reduce unnecessary delay. Case processing reforms are introduced to expedite the flow of cases through the system. These changes reduce length of stay in custody, expand the availability of non-secure program slots and ensure that interventions with youth are timely and appropriate.

6. Special Detention Cases

Special strategies are necessary for handling difficult populations of youth who are detained unnecessarily. The data analysis directs the site to the cases or cluster of

cases in need of special attention. They may include children detained on warrants, children detained for probation violations, or children detained pending dispositional placement. Addressing these cases can have immediate and significant impact on reducing detention populations.

7. Reducing Racial Disparities

Reducing racial disparities requires specific strategies aimed at eliminating bias and ensuring a level playing field for youth of color. Ongoing objective data analysis is critical. Racial disparities are the most stubborn aspect of detention reform. Real lasting change in this arena requires determined leadership and targeted policies and programming.

8. Conditions of Confinement

Reducing overcrowding in detention can immediately improve conditions. To monitor conditions of confinement in secure detention centers and to identify problems that need correction, JDAI sites establish “self-inspection” teams of local volunteers. These self-inspection teams are trained in a rigorous methodology and ambitious standards that carefully examine all aspects of facility policies, practices and programs. The teams then prepare comprehensive reports on their findings and monitor implementation of corrective action plans.



**County Management Structure
& Planning Bodies**

COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

This section refers to and should reflect all the names and titles of staff that are responsible for implementing activities associated with the corresponding JJC grants.

Instructions

1. Insert the name and title of all staff responsible for implementing activities. If applicable, identify with an asterisk if staff is funded in whole or part through a JJC grant.
2. For corresponding JJC grants, check all applicable grants in which each staff is responsible for implementing activities (in any capacity).
3. Describe grant activities associated with each staff.
4. Attach an Organizational Chart showing your department and /or agency up to the highest elected official of County Government.

Section 2. County Management Structure & Planning Bodies

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Jamie Ziegelhofer*	Administrator	X	X	X	Administer the Bergen County Youth Services Commission (arrange all membership meeting dates, committee and officers slate, preparation of membership meeting minutes and agendas); reports on Partnership & Family Court activities ; works in collaboration with the Youth Services Commission to implement YSC and other juvenile justice program goals and objectives; prepare all workplans and drafts for Three-Year Comprehensive County Plans and Updates, prepares application for juvenile justice funding; conduct analysis of statistical data to determine scope of delinquency issues, pattern of offenses, and service development; help ensure consistency with YSC recommendations, funding guidelines and state/county policies; prepares Bergen County resolutions, agreements with the State JJC, and state fiscal reports; coordinates and conduct all Site visits of programs funded with Juvenile Justice Allocation and JDAI Innovations and prepares all monitoring tools, summaries for the YSC and the State, provide assistance for various grants (Juvenile Justice Allocation and JDAI Innovations); monitors contracts for juvenile justice programs funded through the YSC; analyze program outcomes and level of service in order to establish trends and aid in program development; prepare requests for proposals; assist in the preparation of the annual JDAI Innovations Packet; attend and participate in various meetings (Juvenile Officers Association, CIACC, Statewide Youth Services Commission Administrators, etc); presentations on the BCYSC and Juvenile Justice system, as requested.
Robert Sibi	Planning Officer	X	X	X	Ensure, through direct supervision and monitoring of staff, that all activities related to the Juvenile Justice grants are accomplished efficiently; assists in the preparation of the application for juvenile justice funding; assists in the preparation of and oversees Requests for Proposals, ensuring consistency with YSC recommendations, funding guidelines and state/county policies; assists with the preparation of and oversees Bergen County Resolutions, agreements with the State JJC, and state fiscal reports; oversees contracts to funded agencies.

Section 2. County Management Structure & Planning Bodies

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Natalie Cureton	Deputy Director/Chief of Finance and Accounts	X	X	X	Ensure, through direct supervision and monitoring of staff, that all fiscal activities related to the Juvenile Justice grants are accomplished efficiently; assists in the preparation of the application for juvenile justice funding; assists in the preparation of Requests for Proposals, ensuring consistency with YSC recommendations, funding guidelines and state/county policies; assists with the preparation of Bergen County Resolutions, agreements with the State JJC, and state fiscal reports; oversees payments to funded agencies.
Maria Sgro	Business Manager	X	X	X	Acts as liaison to the Bergen County Treasury Division; reviews contract budgets for consistency with county/state fiscal policies; reviews fiscal reports to ensure compliance with contract requirements; processes purchase orders and payments to sub-contracted agencies.

Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership

FC – Family Court

JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

* Staff is funded in whole or part through a JJC grant.

PLANNING BODIES

Provide a current list of members and their designees with corresponding Positions/Representatives who are minimally required by the rules and regulations of each planning body except for the Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement. Based upon a person's responsibility within the County, they may be listed more than once.

Instructions

1. Insert the race/ethnicity and name of the person who corresponds with the Position/Representative identified on the form.
2. Enter the race/ethnicity, name, and position/representative of any additional members of your committee. Also place an X under the planning body that they represent.
3. If a required person has a designee, include their designee's name in parenthesis. For example, John Smith (Jane Carter).
4. If a required position/representative is vacant, submit a current copy of the letter requesting their participation.

Section 2. County Management Structure & Planning Bodies

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
1	White	Jamie Ziegelhofer	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X
2	White	Hon. Peter Melchionne (Hon. Magali Francois)	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
3	White	Liana Dinallo	Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	X
4	White	Nicole Jaccoi (Janice Conti)	Chief Probation Officer	X	X
5	White	James J. Tedesco III	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)	X	
6	White	Mark Musella (Meridith Kunz)	County Prosecutor	X	X
7	White	April Petersen (Christopher Perry)	County Public Defender	X	X
8	White	Suzanne Tiren, Central; Ken Lowry, South (Anne Giacobbe)	County DCP&P District Manager	X	X
9	White	Michelle Hart-Loughlin	County Mental Health Administrator	X	
10	White	Louis DeLisio (Marie LaTesta)	County Superintendent of Schools	X	
11	White	Howard Lerner	Superintendent of the County Vocational School	X	
12	White	Melissa DeBartolo (Rocco Mazza)	County Human Services Department Director	X	
13	White	Sylvia Pascarella	Youth Shelter Director	X	
14	Hispanic	Jorge Sandoval	Youth Detention Center Director	X	
15	White	Danielle Osenbruck	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	
16	White	2020 Detective Doug Ohlendorf 2021 - TBD	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	X	
17	White	Sue Debiak (Christine Hill)	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	
18	White	Tammy Molinelli (Harry Lisa)	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	

* Race/Ethnicity: White, Black, Hispanic or Other (Other represents Native American, Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander).

Section 2. County Management Structure & Planning Bodies

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
19		Vacant (County Executive is seeking applicants)	Business Representative	X	
20	White	Amanda Compton-Dover	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	X
23	Black	Hon. Magali Francois	Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
24	White	Laura Simoldoni	Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
25	White	Liana Dinallo	Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
26	White	Julie Boc	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
27	White	April Petersen	County Public Defender’s Office	X	X
28	White	Mark Musella (Meridith Kunz)	County Prosecutor’s Office	X	X
29	White	Nicole Jaccoi (Janice Conti)	Probation Division	X	X
30			Private/ Non-profit organization		X
31		Member resigned (currently recruiting)	Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system		
32	White	Kleidon Ndreu	Youth member	X	
33	White	Rosemarie Lobretto	Organization that works on the behalf of parents/families/youth	X	X
34	White	Linda Spiegel	Family law practitioner/Representative of the Bar Association	X	X
35	Black	Adiylah Washington	Education Sector	X	
36	White	Laura Simoldoni	Minority Concerns Vicinage Advisory Committee	X	X

* Race/Ethnicity: White, Black, Hispanic or Other (Other represents Native American, Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander).

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
37	White	David Cohen	Domestic Violence	X	
38	White	Nicholas Montello (Kristen Ambrosio)	Family Counseling	X	X
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
Total Number of Members				24	12

* Race/Ethnicity: White, Black, Hispanic or Other (Other represents Native American, Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander).



Planning Process

PLANNING PROCESS

Bergen County

Instructions

This section will allow you to describe to the public your county's planning process regarding identifying the needs of youth in your county. Your answers to each of the following questions should describe your county's planning *process*, **not the results/outcome** of the planning process. Answer all questions using this form.

1. List the ways the County Youth Services Commission (CYSC) notifies the public of its YSC meetings.
The Bergen County Youth Services Commission (BCYSC) posts the meeting notice on the Bergen County website as well as the Bergen County Department of Human Services Facebook page. Also, an email is sent to the BCYSC email list, which consists of members, stakeholders, and any person that requests to be added.
2. How does the CYSC engage or include the public in its planning process?
The BCYSC engages and includes the public by actively recruiting membership and work to expand membership to a variety of representatives from the communities it serves. They encourage youth to attend and survey youth, stakeholders, and parents. The BCYSC opens the planning subcommittee meetings to any interested parties and works to include any youth, stakeholders, and parents who show interest in the work.
3. How does the CYSC engage or include youth in its planning process?
The BCYSC engages and includes youth by actively recruiting youth membership. They encourage youth to attend and survey youth. The BCYSC opens the planning subcommittee meetings to any interested parties and works to include any youth.
4. How does the CYSC stay informed of best practices or evidence based programming in serving youth? Does the CYSC mandate that funded programs implement best practice and or evidence based programming? Please describe CYSC efforts to ensure funded programs follow best practices or evidence based programming, if applicable.
The BCYSC has presentations from various programs, discusses articles and information regarding new and/or effective best practices and evidence based programming. The BCYSC attends webinars, classes, maintains membership to various committees, commissions, and organizations, etc. to keep informed and keep the BCYSC up to date. The BCYSC requires all funded programs to follow best practices and/or evidence-based programming. This is specifically addressed during the request for proposal process.
5. Does your county have a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT)? If so, which point on the Continuum does the MDT support? Does the CYSC use information from this team in it planning process? If so how?

Yes, Bergen County has a Multi-Disciplinary Team. MDT supports Detention/Detention Alternatives, Disposition, and Reentry. Planning uses information from this group qualitatively through its members and quantitatively through data collected by the Case Expeditor (the MDT chair).

- Use the table below to describe any additional data or information other than that provided by the JJC (i.e. JJC Residential and Commitments Data, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative - All Sites Data Report, etc.) used in your county’s planning process. Attach any additional information you used (i.e., surveys, data, articles, questionnaires, etc.).

Point of Continuum	Description	Source	Timeframe/ Year(s)	How was the data used?
<i>Diversion</i>	<i>Ex: Municipal Arrest</i>	<i>State Police, Uniform Crime Report</i>	<i>Jan – Dec 2015</i>	<i>To focus on municipalities that had high arrest for youth.</i>
<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>YSC funded programs</i>	<i>February 2016</i>	<i>To understand from youth perspective what services they need to be successful.</i>
	2019 Offenses Map BC Municipalities Ranked by # of Charges Filed	Superior Court of NJ, FACTS Reports	Jan-Dec 2019	Identifies the location of juvenile crime in Bergen County; information used in planning and funding recommendations
	2019 BCYSC Program Review/Site Visit Summary Reports	2019 BCYSC Program Review/Site Visit Summary Reports submitted to NJJJC	2019	To understand the characteristics, needs, and services provided to youth served
	National night out data	Bergen County municipalities hosting national night out	2019	incorporate youth voice
	2019 End of the year report	Quarterly JAMS and Fiscal Reports	2019	To understand the characteristics, needs, and services provided to youth served
	Stationhouse Adjustment Tracking	Prosecutor's Office	2019	To identify offense types and municipalities

Comments:

- If you are a JDAI site, list topics and discussion points that were shared between the Youth Services Commission and the County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement and any activities that helped to facilitate the completion of this Comprehensive Plan.
The Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement Steering Committee (BCCJJSI) and the BCYSC have an excellent working relationship. The BCYSC and the BCCJJSI have cross membership, which enhances the planning and funding recommendations for both groups. Some topics and discussion points that have been shared are as follows: Mentoring programs, Parents impact on youth on probation, stationhouse adjustments, and bias crimes among youth.

Section 3. Planning Process

8. Describe efforts made by the YSC to seek additional funding to supplement the funding received through the JJC. Complete the below chart to show what funding the YSC has reviewed as a potential funding opportunity.

BCYSC Administrator has created an email list of funded providers and various stakeholders. Any and all grant opportunities are emailed to the distribution list as they are received. The below chart is a small sample.

Date	Grantor and Name	Eligible	Applied	Approved or Denied	Comments
6/1/2019	<i>OVC FY 2019 Enhancing Community Responses to the Opioid Crisis: Serving Our Youngest Crime Victims</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership</i>
1/13/20	Juvenile Justice Commission Consortium of Community Based Providers	No	No	n/a	Forwarded
2/13/20	OPA Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program	No	No	n/a	Forwarded
4/8/20	Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program	No	No	n/a	Forwarded
5/13/20	SAMHSA Covid19 Emergency Response for Suicide Prevention Grants	No	No	n/a	Forwarded
5/11/20	OJP, OVC Domestic Violence Victims of Human Trafficking Services and Outreach programs	No	No	n/a	Forwarded

Additional Comments:



**Continuum of Programs
& Existing Services**

CONTINUUM OF PROGRAMS & EXISITING SERVICES

Existing Continuum of Program & Services should include those funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., State/Community Partnership & Family Court, Title II, and Innovations) and all other programs/services (**regardless of JJC funding source**) that are considered to be a part of the county's continuum.

Instructions

1. List all 2020 Youth Services Commission program and/or services.
2. List all programs and/or services, your county considers a part of its Continuum regardless of its funding source.
3. Indicate the annual level of service in parenthesis.
4. Indicate the funding source in parenthesis.

CY 2020
CONTINUUM OF PROGRAMS & EXISTING SERVICES
 County of Bergen

Delinquency Prevention Programs	Law Enforcement Diversion Programs	Family Crisis Intervention Unit
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Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Children's Aid and Family Services Second Step-EPIC/1050 youth, 480 sessions/SCP
2. Center for Modern Dance Education Moving into Knowledge/180 youth, 660 hours/SCP
3. Teaneck Public Schools PASS Partnership/40 youth, 320 hours/SCP
4. Care Plus Fire Prevention/71 youth, 21 clinical youth, 213 fire education sessions, 147 clinical sessions/SCP
5. Bergen County Division of Family Guidance (BCDFG) Empower House/County
6. Bergen County Division of Family Guidance (BCDFG) Essex House/County
7. BCDFG Reflections/18 youth/County
8. BCDFG Conklin Youth Resource Center/varies/County
9. School based Youth programs (Forum-Teaneck, Zone-Englewood, Drop in Center-Hackensack)/varies/varies
10. Boys and Girls Clubs/varies/varies
11. BCDFG Adolescent and Family Treatment/varies/County
12. BCDFG Bergen's Place Youth Shelter/16 beds/Federal, County
13. BCDFG Adolescent Substance Abuse Program, BIPAS, PAVE/81 treatment clients, 220 evaluations only, 500 individual sessions, 96 male and 96 female groups, 48 parent groups, 10 experiential sessions, 20 BIPAS groups, 16 BIPAS youth, 24 PAVE/SCP sessions, 16 PAVE youth/SCP
14. North Jersey Friendship House TASTE/20 youth, 36 classes/FC
- 15.

1. Care Plus Fire Prevention/71 youth, 21 clinical youth, 213 fire education sessions, 147 clinical sessions/SCP and FC
2. Care Plus Brighter Future/52 youth, 520 group sessions/SCP
3. BCDFG Using Technology Responsibly/30 youth, 30 assessments, 150 psycho-educational sessions, 60 parent-guardian sessions/SCP
4. BCDFG Adolescent Substance Abuse Program, BIPAS, PAVE/81 treatment clients, 220 evaluations only, 500 individual sessions, 96 male and 96 female groups, 48 parent groups, 10 experiential sessions, 20 BIPAS groups, 16 BIPAS youth, 24 PAVE/SCP sessions, 16 PAVE youth/SCP
5. BCDFG Tolerance, Empathy, Acceptance, and Respect (TEAR)/
6. BCDFG Conklin Youth Resource Center/varies/County
7. Various Stationhouse Adjustments (All 70 municipalities)/varies/varies

1. BCDFG Multi-Systemic Therapy Program/12 families, 312 in-home counseling sessions/SCP and FC
2. BCDFG Using Technology Responsibly/30 youth, 30 assessments, 150 psycho-educational sessions, 60 parent-guardian sessions/SCP
3. Care Plus Fire Prevention/71 youth, 21 clinical youth, 213 fire education sessions, 147 clinical sessions/SCP and FC
4. Care Plus Brighter Future/52 youth, 520 group sessions/SCP
5. BCDFG Juvenile Crisis Intervention Unit/varies/County
6. BCDFG Conklin Youth Resource Center/varies/County
7. School based Youth programs (Forum-Teaneck, Zone-Englewood, Drop in Center-Hackensack)/varies/varies
8. Bergen County Division of Family Guidance (BCDFG) Empower House/
9. Bergen County Division of Family Guidance (BCDFG) Essex House/
10. Children's Crisis Intervention Services/15 bed, 2 extended/State, County, Insurance, other
11. BCDFG Bergen's Place Youth Shelter/16 beds/Federal, County
12. Comprehensive Behavioral Healthcare/New Directions and Checkers/varies/State, Agency
13. BCDFG Adolescent Substance Abuse Program, BIPAS, PAVE/81 treatment clients, 220 evaluations only, 500 individual sessions, 96 male and 96 female groups, 48 parent groups, 10 experiential sessions, 20 BIPAS groups, 16 BIPAS youth, 24 PAVE/SCP sessions, 16 PAVE youth/SCP

Family Court Diversion Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. BCDFG Using Technology Responsibly/30 youth, 30 assessments, 150 psycho-educational sessions, 60 parent-guardian sessions/SCP
2. Care Plus Fire Prevention/71 youth, 21 clinical youth, 213 fire education sessions, 147 clinical sessions/SCP and FC
3. Care Plus Brighter Future/52 youth, 520 group sessions/SCP
4. BCDFG Bergen's Place Youth Shelter/16 beds/Federal, County
5. BCDFG Conklin Youth Resource Center/varies/County
6. Period of Adjustments/varies/Judiciary
7. Family Court Hearing Officer/varies/Judiciary
8. Intake Service Conference/varies/Judiciary
9. BCDFG Adolescent Substance Abuse Program, BIPAS, PAVE/81 treatment clients, 220 evaluations only, 500 individual sessions, 96 male and 96 female groups, 48 parent groups, 10 experiential sessions, 20 BIPAS groups, 16 BIPAS youth, 24 PAVE/SCP sessions, 16 PAVE youth/SCP

Detention Alternative Programs (Pre-Adjudicated Youth)

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. BCDFG Alternatives to Detention/50 youth/SCP
2. BCDFG Alternatives to Detention Bracelet Electronic Monitoring/total bracelet days/SCP
3. BCDFG Probation Bracelet Electronic Monitoring/10 youth/SCP
4. BCDFG Bergen's Place Youth Shelter/16 beds/Federal, County
5. BCDFG Adolescent Substance Abuse Program, BIPAS, PAVE/81 treatment clients, 220 evaluations only, 500 individual sessions, 96 male and 96 female groups, 48 parent groups, 10 experiential sessions, 20 BIPAS groups, 16 BIPAS youth, 24 PAVE/SCP sessions, 16 PAVE youth/FC
6. BCDFG Psychological Evaluations/50 youth/FC

**Community Based Disposition Options
(Post-Adjudicated Youth)**

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. BCDFG Adolescent and Family
Treatment/varies/County
2. BCDFG Adolescent Substance Abuse Program, BIPAS,
PAVE/220 evaluations only, 500 individual sessions, 96
male and 96 female groups, 48 parent groups, 10
experiential sessions, 20 BIPAS groups, 16 BIPAS
youth, 24 PAVE sessions, 16 PAVE youth/FC
3. Care Plus Fire Prevention/71 youth, 21 clinical youth,
213 fire education sessions, 147 clinical sessions/FC
4. Care Plus Brighter Future/52 youth, 520 group sessions/FC
5. BCDFG Conklin Youth Resource Center/varies/County
6. BC One Stop Career Center/varies/Federal, State,
County
7. North Jersey Friendship House TASTE/20 youth, 36
classes/FC
8. BCDFG Teen Re-Adjustment Program/varies/County
9. BCDFG Bergen's Place Youth Shelter/16 beds/Federal,
County
10. BCDFG Commitment Program JDC/varies/County
11. BCDFG Using Technology Responsibly/30 youth, 30
assessments, 150 psycho-educational sessions, 60
parent-guardian sessions/FC
12. BCDFG Psychological Evaluations/50 youth/FC

Reentry Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. BCDFG Shelter Plus Care/9/HUD, State, County
2. BCDFG Visions/12/State, County
3. BC One Stop Career Center/varies/Federal, State, County
4. BCDFG Conklin Youth Resource Center/varies/County
5. BCDFG Empower House/varies/County
6. BCDFG Essex House/varies/County
7. BCDFG Connections/varies/County
8. BCDFG Bridges to Employment/varies/County
9. BCDFG Multi-Systemic Therapy Program/12 families,
312 in-home counseling sessions/SCP and FC

Comments:



Delinquency Prevention

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DEFINITION & RATIONALE

Delinquency Prevention Programs are strategies and services designed to increase the likelihood that youth will remain free from initial involvement with the formal or informal juvenile justice system. The goal of delinquency prevention is to prevent youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency. For the purposes of this Plan, Primary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at the entire juvenile population in a targeted area like a specific school, neighborhood or town/community where delinquency risk factors are prevalent. Secondary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at specific youth who are at higher risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system than the general population based on exhibited behaviors associated with delinquency. Given this goal, Delinquency Prevention programs that are developed annually through the comprehensive planning process must serve a clearly identified target population of at-risk youth and services must address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

Delinquency Prevention data describe trends in juvenile delinquency and in factors that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of delinquent behavior and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, Counties can better identify the content and scope of prevention programs needed. This information will help Counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to delinquency prevention, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., Title II, State/Community Partnership, and Family Court Services).

The Delinquency Prevention data required for this Comprehensive Plan is meant to become the foundation for prevention program planning. However, it should be noted that the typical prevention planning process requires an in-depth analysis of community, family, peer, and education factors that identify problem areas in a specific school, neighborhood or town/community in the County.

This Comprehensive Plan requires only a small portion of the data that could potentially be collected at the County or municipal level. Counties are encouraged to examine all other data not provided by the JJC in its planning process.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DEMOGRAPHICS

Required Data	Total County population and County youth population (ages 10-17) by gender for calendar years 2015, 2017 and 2018. Total County youth population (ages 10 –17) by race and ethnicity for calendar years 20015, 2017 and 2018.
Source	"Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: "1990-2018." Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/ (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><u>Table 1. Total County Population by Gender</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C, E).</i> Insert the number of males and females for each year. Insert the number of people that comprised the County’s total population for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Population (Columns B, D, F).</i> Calculate the percent of the County’s total population that was male and the percent that was female for each of the three years. To obtain the percent, divide the number of people of each gender by the total population and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the County’s population that was male in 2018. <p><u>Formula 1.</u></p> $\frac{\text{Number of Males in 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Population in 2018 (A3)}} = \text{___} \times 100 = \% \text{ Male in 2018 (B1)}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G).</i> Calculate the percent change in the male youth population, the female youth population, and the County’s total youth population between 2017 and 2018 using Formula 2. <p><u>Formula 2.</u></p> $\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018) – Prior Year \# (2017)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = \text{___} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2015-2018}$ <p><u>Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C, E).</i> For years 2015, 2017 and 2018 insert the number of male youth and the number of female youth ages 10-17.

- Methods (cont.)**
- *Percent of Total Population (Columns B, D, F).* Calculate the percent of the County’s youth population that was male and the percent that was female. To obtain the percent, divide the number of youth of each gender by the total youth population (ages 10-17) and multiply by 100 using Formula 1.
 - *Percent Change (Column G).* Calculate the percent change in the male youth population, the female youth population, and the County’s total youth population between 2015, 2017, and 2018 using Formula 2.
- Data Checks**
- In Tables 1 and 2, the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the three years (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (number of males) + A2 (number of females) = A3 (total population), and B1 (% male) + B2 (% female) = 100% (total population).

- Methods**
- Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race
- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of youth by race for each year. *Note: For “Other”, add Asian and American Indian then insert the total number of these youth for each year. Hispanic youth is not captured within each race category because Hispanic is identified as an ethnic origin not a Race. As a result, Hispanic is not a race category and will be analyzed independently unless otherwise indicated.
 - *Percent of Total County Youth Population (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the County’s total youth population for each year using Formula 1.
 - *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the County’s percent change in the youth population by Race, and the County’s percent change in the total youth population between 2015 and 2018 for each race using Formula 2.

- Methods**
- Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity
- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of youth by ethnicity for each year.
 - *Percent of Total Population (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the County’s total youth population for each year using Formula 1.
 - *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the youth population by Ethnicity and the County’s total youth population between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.
- Data Checks**
- In Table 4, the figures in Rows 1 and 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the year (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (Hispanic) + A2 (Non Hispanic) = A3 (total youth population), and B1 (Hispanic) + B2 (Non Hispanic) = 100% (total youth population).

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Required Data	Juvenile arrests by offense category for calendar years 2015, 2017 and 2018.																
Source	Uniform Crime Report 2015 located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide 2017 and 2018 data to the Counties).																
Methods	<p><u>Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category</u></p> <p>➤ <i>Number (Columns A, D, G).</i> Add the number of arrests in the UCR categories listed below to obtain the number of juvenile arrests in each offense category. Add and insert the results for each year. Insert your County’s total number of juvenile arrests for 2015 (A8), 2017 (D8), and 2018 (G8).</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Offense Category</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Add these UCR Categories</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Violent</td> <td>Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weapons</td> <td>Weapons only.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Property</td> <td>Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drug/Alcohol</td> <td>Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Needs</td> <td>Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Order & Status Offenses</td> <td>Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All Other Offenses</td> <td>All other offenses (except traffic).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>➤ <i>Percent of All Juvenile Arrests (Columns B, E, H).</i> Calculate the percentage of the County’s total juvenile arrests for each offense category for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of arrests in each offense category by the total number of juvenile arrests and multiply by 100. Formula 3 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the County’s total juvenile arrests for violent offenses in 2018.</p> <p><u>Formula 3.</u></p> $\frac{\text{Number Violent Offense Arrests 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Grand Total Juvenile Arrests 2018 (A8)}} = \text{___} \times 100 = \text{\% Violent 2018 (B1)}$	<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>Add these UCR Categories</u>	Violent	Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault.	Weapons	Weapons only.	Property	Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.	Drug/Alcohol	Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws.	Special Needs	Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children.	Public Order & Status Offenses	Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways.	All Other Offenses	All other offenses (except traffic).
<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>Add these UCR Categories</u>																
Violent	Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault.																
Weapons	Weapons only.																
Property	Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.																
Drug/Alcohol	Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws.																
Special Needs	Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children.																
Public Order & Status Offenses	Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways.																
All Other Offenses	All other offenses (except traffic).																

- *Rate Per 1,000 Youth (Columns C, F, I).* Calculate the arrest rate per 1,000 youth for each offense category and the County’s total juvenile arrest rate for each year. To obtain the rate per 1,000 youth, divide the number of juvenile arrests by the total County youth population (ages 10-17) and multiply by 1,000. Formula 4 is an example of how to calculate the violent offenses arrest rate per 1,000 youth for 2018. For an arrest rate in any given offense category substitute the violent offenses arrests number used in Formula 4 with another offense category (e.g., weapons, property, etc.).

Formula 4.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Violent Offenses Arrests 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Grand Total Youth Population 2018 (Table 2, A3)}} = \frac{\text{ }}{\text{ }} \times 1,000 = \text{Violent Arrest Rate 2018 (C1)}$$

- *Percent Change (Column J).* Calculate the percent change in each offense category and the County’s total juvenile arrests between 2017 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Data Checks

- In Table 5, the figures in Rows 1 through 7 should add up to the figure in Row 8 (Grand Total of Juvenile Arrests) for each of the three years (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (#violent) + A2 (#weapons) + A3 (#property) + A4 (#drug/alcohol) + A5 (#special needs) + A6 (#public order & status) + A7 (#all other) = A8 (total juvenile arrests).

Required Data

Juvenile Arrests by Race and Ethnicity for calendar years 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Source

Uniform Crime Report 2015, 2017 and 2018, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race

- *Total County Youth Population (Columns A, and D).* Insert your County’s total youth population by Race for 2015 and 2018. Note: For “OTHER”, add American Indian and Asian, then enter the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of juvenile arrests by race for each year.
- *Percent of Youth Population Arrested (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of the total county youth population that were arrested by Race for each year. To obtain the percent for each race, divide the number of arrests by the youth population number for that race and multiply by 100. Formula 5 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the white youth population arrested in 2018.

Formula 5.

$$\frac{\text{White Juvenile Arrests 2018 (B1)}}{\text{ }} = \text{ } \times 100 = \% \text{ of White}$$

	White Youth Population 2018 (A1)	Youth Arrested (C1)
Methods (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G and H).</i> Calculate the percent change for the County’s total youth population by Race and the County’s juvenile arrests between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2. <p><u>Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Total County Youth Population (Columns A and D).</i> Insert your County’s total youth population by Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018. ➤ <i>Juvenile Arrests (Columns B and E).</i> Insert the number of juvenile arrests by ethnicity for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Youth Population Arrested (Columns C and F).</i> Calculate the percent of the county total youth population that were arrested by Ethnicity for each year using Formula 5. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G and H).</i> Calculate the percent change for the County’s total youth population by Ethnicity and the County’s juvenile arrests between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2. 	

VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, WEAPONS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN COUNTY SCHOOLS

Required Data	Total incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substance abuse 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.
Source	New Jersey Department of Education Violence, Vandalism, and Substance Abuse in New Jersey Schools Report (Appendix D District totals by county) 2015-2016 and 2017-2018 located at www.state.nj.us/education/data
Methods	<p><u>Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substances in County Schools</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C).</i> For <i>academic year</i> 2015-2016, enter the number of incidents under each category of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substances in column A. For <i>academic year</i> 2017-2018, insert the total number of incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substances in column C. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Incidences (Columns B, D).</i> Calculate the percent of the total incidences for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of incidents by the total school based incidences and multiply by 100 using Formula 1. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column C).</i> Calculate the percent change using Formula 2.

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS

THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

Required Data*	Total Enrollment, 2015-2016 and 2018-2019. Total Dropouts, 2015-2016. <i>*Years for all data represent the last two years for which data are available.</i>
Source	New Jersey Department of Education, Education Statistics located at www.state.nj.us/education/ .
Methods	<u>Table 9. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insert the total enrollment in and the total dropouts from County schools for each academic year listed. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column E).</i> Calculate the percent change for which data are available using Formula 2.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

Methods	<u>Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A-G).</i> Insert the number of County children receiving Welfare; the number receiving Food Stamps; the number of proven cases of child abuse and/or neglect; and the number of births to teens for each year indicated. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column H).</i> Calculate the percent change over for which data are available for each indicator using Formula 2.
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DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Using the data in Table 2 (County Youth Population, ages 10-17, Row 3), describe how the male, female, total youth population has changed between 2015 and 2018.

Overall, the total youth population decreased -2.3% from 2015 to 2018. Male youth decreased -1.8% and Female youth decreased 2.7% from 2015 to 2018.

2. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of youth in the year 2018.

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2018		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	70,709
2	Other	16,766
3	Black	7,714

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	72,669
2	Hispanic	22,520

3. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group with the highest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	-3.5%	70,709
2	Other	1.9%	16,766
3	Black	0.5%	7,714

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	8%	22,520
2	Non-Hispanic	-5.1%	72,669

4. Using the information in Question 1 and the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county’s overall youth population by gender, race and ethnicity in 2018? How has population changed since 2018?

White youth had the largest decrease (-3.5%), but remains the largest population. Other youth increased 1.9% and remains the second largest population. Black youth increased 0.5% and remained the least population. Hispanic youth had an 8% increase from 2015 (20,860) to 2018 (22,520).

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

5. Using Table 5 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, Row 8), describe the overall change in delinquency arrests between 2015 and 2018.

Overall, the delinquency arrests decreased by 41.2% from 2015 (1,559) to 2018 (917).

6. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of arrests in 2018.

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2018		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	301
2	All Other Offenses	210
3	Property Offenses	198
4	Violent Offenses	90
5	Public Order & Status Offenses	78
6	Weapons Offenses	22
7	Special Needs Offenses	18

7. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the highest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	Violent Offenses	-57.7%	90
2	Weapons Offenses	-54.2%	22
3	Special Needs Offenses	-50%	18
4	Public Order & Status Offenses	-43.9%	78
5	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	-42.7%	301
6	Property Offenses	-35.1%	198
7	All Other Offenses	-28.3%	210

8. Using the information in Questions 5 and the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county’s overall juvenile arrests in 2018? How has juvenile arrests changed since 2018?

Although violent offenses remained the fourth highest number of offenses it had a significant decrease of -57.7% from 2015 (213) to 2018 (90). Weapons offenses remained the second lowest offense, but had the second largest decrease -54.2% from 2015 (48) to 2018 (22). Special needs offenses remained the lowest number of offenses, but had the third largest decrease -50% from 2015 (36) to 2018 (18). Public order & status offenses remained the third lowest number of offenses and had the fourth largest decrease -43.9% from 2015 (139) to 2018 (78). Drug/Alcohol offenses remained the largest number of offenses, but had the third lowest decrease -42.7% from 2015 (525) to 2018 (301). Property offenses was dropped to the third highest offense and had the second lowest decrease -35.1% from 2015 (305) to 2018 (198). All other offenses rose to the second highest number of offenses, but the lowest decrease -28.3% from 2015 (293) to 2018 (210).

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

9. Looking at data worksheets Table 6 and 7 (Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race), describe the % of youth population arrested for 2018 (Column F) by Race and Ethnicity.

In 2018, 1.5% of the youth population was arrested overall. 1.5% of white youth were arrested, 3.8% of black youth were arrested, and 0.5% of other youth were arrested. 1.9% of Hispanic youth were arrested and 1.4% of non-Hispanic youth were arrested.

10. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests in 2018 by race and ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of arrests.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2018		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	1,042

2	Black	291
3	Other	90

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	1,003
2	Hispanic	420

11. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests between 2015 and 2018 by Race and Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	42.9%	90
2	White	-13.4%	1,042
3	Black	-0.7%	291

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	-9.7%	420
2	Non-Hispanic	-8.3%	1,003

12. Using the information in Questions 9 and ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall juvenile arrest by race and ethnicity in 2018? How have juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2012?

In 2018 Black youth had the second highest number of arrests (291), but the highest percentage of arrests within the population with 3.8%, white youth had the greatest number of arrests (1,042) with the second highest percentage within the population with 1.5%, other youth had the lowest number of arrests (90) with the lowest percentage within the population with 0.5%. Hispanic youth had a higher percentage of arrests within the population with 1.9% compared to 1.4% of Non-Hispanic youth.

VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, WEAPONS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN COUNTY SCHOOLS

➤ **For Questions 13-15, use Table 8 (Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools).**

13. Look at the Total of School Based Incidences (Row 5) and describe the overall change in the total school based incidences over the academic periods, 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

There was a 47.6% increase in school based incidences from 2015-16 (834) to 2017-18 (1,231).

14. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the category that has the greatest number of incidences.

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2017-2018		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Violence	638
2	Substances	404
3	Vandalism	143
4	Weapons	46

15. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the highest % change between the academic periods 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2015-2016 and 2017-2018			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Substances	72.6%	404
2	Violence	41.5%	638
3	Vandalism	33.6%	143
4	Weapons	9.5%	46

16. Using the information in Question 13, and ranking charts above, what does the information tell you about your county’s overall school based incidents over the academic period 2015-2018. How has school based incidents changed since the academic period 2015-2018?

Incidents of Substances had the greatest percentage increase (72.6%) and remained the second greatest number of incidents (404). Incidents of Violence had the second greatest percentage increase (41.5%), but remained the largest number of incidents (638). Incidents of Vandalism had the third highest percentage increase (33.6%) and remained the third largest number of incidents (143). Incidents of Weapons had the lowest percentage change (9.5%) and remained the lowest number of incidents (46).

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

- **For Questions 17 use Table 9 (Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools).**

17. Look at the % Change Over Years (Column E) and describe how enrollment in schools and dropouts has changed between academic periods 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Enrollment increased 0.14% from 2015 (133,773) to 2018 (133,898). Dropouts changed 10.34% from 2015 to 2018. In 2015-16, there were 232 dropouts it then decreased to 195 in 2016-17 and then increased to 219 in 2017-18. The dropouts remains approximately 0.2% of enrollment.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

➤ For Questions 18, use Table 10 (Community Indicators of Children At Risk).

18. Insert into the chart below the % Change Over Years (Column H), from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Community Indicators			
Rank	Community Indicator	% Change	Number
1	Children receiving TANF (welfare)	-0.599	528
2	Child abuse/neglect substantiations	-0.310	307
3	Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	-0.223	11,796
4	Birth to girls (ages 10-19)	0	111

19. Using the information in the above chart, describe how the community indicators of children at risk changed over a period.

Each community indicator of children at risk steadily decreased from 2015 to 2018 with the exception of birth to girls (age 10-19), which did not change.

20. Using information from your county’s Municipal Alliance Plan, describe the overall risk and protective factors for each domain. How was this information used in your planning process?

Information no longer available

IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

Extent of Need (overall increases or decreases in population, arrests, incidents in school and community indicators)

21. Taken collectively, what do the increases and decreases in the answers to Question 1 (changes in youth population), Question 5 (changes in overall juvenile arrests) and Question 13 (Total of School Based Incidents), tell you about how your County's overall need for prevention programs/services have changed in recent years?

Although juvenile arrests are down. 2017-18 was the first year total school based incidents were being properly tracked. The increase in school based incidents show the importance of funding at the prevention level. Early intervention strategies at the school and police level have an impact on youth and juvenile arrests.

Nature of Need (specific changes in the nature of populations, arrests, incidents in school and community indicators)

22. Based on the answers to Question 12 (nature and change in the nature of delinquency arrests), Question 16 (nature and change in the nature of school based incidents), Question 19 (change in the nature of community indicators), and Question 20 (highest priority risk factors), which offense categories and which indicators of youth at risk seem reasonable to address through your County's delinquency prevention programs/services?

Although all offenses have seen a decrease, the BCYSC finds it important to address all offense categories with a focus on the top three (Drug/Alcohol, Property, and Violent offenses). Given the ongoing pandemic and the added stress youth are under it is important to reach youth at the prevention level in order to address this increased risk factor. The BCYSC can address the risk factors of delinquency within a variety of settings (schools, fire departments, other agencies, etc.) and with the utilization of best practices and promising approaches (individual and family interventions and various mediums such as dance, etc.).

23. Looking at your answers to Questions 9, what does this information tell you collectively about the youth population and juvenile arrests in your county by race and ethnicity at this point of the juvenile justice continuum within your county?

The way the data is collected and shared makes it difficult to accurately answer the question. It would be more useful to be able to see the type of offenses, demographic data, etc. In order to make a proper comparison and determine where any improvements can be made. As the data is presented it appears to be a higher percentage of juvenile arrest among black youth compared to white and other youth.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need – Delinquency Prevention Programs

24. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used submit a copy in Chapter 13.)

What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for prevention programs has changed in recent years and which offense categories and which indicators of youth at risk seem reasonable to address through your County's prevention programs/services? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The BCYSC collects data throughout the year and it is included in the plan. The data is as follows: 2019 Offenses Map, BC Municipalities ranked by number of charges filed, 2019 BCYSC Program Reviews/Site Visit Reports, National Night Out Report, 2019 End of the year report. The BCYSC recognizes poverty as a significant driving factor. This is reinforced by the large number of youth receiving NJSNAP. Overall, the data provided and the additional data establishes the need for prevention programs and the importance to expand programming in this area on the local level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

25. Looking at your answers to Questions 21, 22 and 24, what is the County’s juvenile prevention plan to address problems and county trends. List recommendations and priorities below.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
School based incidents	JJC Data	Programming, collaborative planning with juvenile officers, prosecutor's office and school administrators that will create programming and initiatives
Lack of trainings for juvenile officers/school resource officers	Focus group	Create a comprehensive mapping of the current SROs, use the list to increase the creation of SROs in communities that do not have one, develop an academy for SROs
Drug/Alcohol Incidents	JJC Data	Programming
Disproportionate Minority Contact	JJC Data	Targeting program delivered within the communities where the youth live and/or attend school. Explore ways to gather data and gain greater knowledge of specifics
Risk factors to delinquency	JJC Data	Programming
Transportation	JJC Data	Programming and/or within programs
Offense Categories	JJC Data	Pro-social programming to address the issues that contribute to the risk factors associated with these offenses
Large number of youth receiving NJ SNAP	JJC Data	Inclusion of food /meals within the programs

Comments:

26. Looking at your answers to Questions 23 and 24 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Delinquency Prevention policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

The BCYSC tracks all juvenile offenses throughout each year and compiles an offenses map for Bergen County with a ranking by number of charges filed. This helps us determine where to focus our efforts when planning and for funding recommendations. The BCYSC ensures our funded programs have cultural diversity and gender specific training as well as accommodations for non-English speaking clients and/or bilingual staff whenever possible. The BCYSC also runs a report to track the race/ethnicity of the youth served in all funded programs. Targeting programs delivered within the communities where the youth live and/or attend school. Identifying needs/barriers based on race and culture. Understanding and identifying socioeconomic differences and their contributions to the barriers and needs.

Comments:

The Pandemic is having, and will continue to have, an impact on youth and will need to be addressed.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1. Total County Population by Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018

	2015		2017		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	449,027	48.4%	452,958	48.5%	454,688	48.5%	1.3%
Females	477,970	51.6%	480,611	51.5%	482,004	51.5%	0.8%
TOTAL POPULATION	926,997	100%	933,569	100%	936,692	100%	1.0%

Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0>

Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018

	2015		2017		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	49,619	50.9%	48,772	51.1%	48,713	51.2%	-1.8%
Females (ages 10-17)	47,790	49.1%	46,667	48.9%	46,476	48.8%	-2.7%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	97,409	100%	95,439	100%	95,189	100%	-2.3%

Source: *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018*

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	73,281	75.2%	70,709	74.3%	-3.5%
Black	7,674	7.9%	7,714	8.1%	0.5%
Other*	16,454	16.9%	16,766	17.6%	1.9%
Total Youth Population	97,409	100.0%	95,189	100.0%	-2.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	20,860	21.4%	22,520	23.7%	8.0%
Non -Hispanic	76,549	78.6%	72,669	76.3%	-5.1%
Total Youth Population	97,409	100.0%	95,189	100.0%	-2.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Offense Categories*	2015			2017			2018			% Change in Number of Arrests 2015-2018
	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	
Violent Offenses	213	13.7%	2.19	140	9.8%	1.5	90	9.8%	0.9	-57.7%
Weapons Offenses	48	3.1%	0.5	32	2.2%	0.3	22	2.4%	0.2	-54.2%
Property Offenses	305	19.6%	3.1	323	22.7%	3.4	198	21.6%	2.1	-35.1%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	525	33.7%	5.4	475	33.4%	5.0	301	32.8%	3.2	-42.7%
Special Needs Offenses	36	2.3%	0.4	17	1.2%	0.2	18	2.0%	0.2	-50.0%
Public Order & Status Offenses	139	8.9%	1.4	134	9.4%	1.4	78	8.5%	0.8	-43.9%
All Other Offenses	293	18.8%	3.0	302	21.2%	3.2	210	22.9%	2.2	-28.3%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,559	100%	16.0	1,423	100%	14.9	917	100%	9.6	-41.2%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests*	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	73,281	1,203	1.6%	70,709	1,042	1.5%	-3.5%	-13.4%
Black	7,674	293	3.8%	7,714	291	3.8%	0.5%	-0.7%
Other*	16,454	63	0.4%	16,766	90	0.5%	1.9%	42.9%
Total	97,409	1,559	1.6%	95,189	1,423	1.5%	-2.3%	-8.7%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017. 2018 UCR youth arrest data by Race/Ethnicity not available for analysis, therefore 2017 is being used.

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	20,860	465	2.2%	22,520	420	1.9%	8.0%	-9.7%
Non-Hispanic	76,549	1,094	1.4%	72,669	1,003	1.4%	-5.1%	-8.3%
Total Youth Population	97,409	1,559	1.6%	95,189	1,423	1.5%	-2.3%	-8.7%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017. 2018 UCR youth arrest data by Race/Ethnicity not available for analysis, therefore 2017 is being used.

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018

School Based Incidences	2015-2016		2017-2018		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	451	54.1%	638	51.8%	41.5%
Incidents of Vandalism	107	12.8%	143	11.6%	33.6%
Incidents of Weapons	42	5.0%	46	3.7%	9.5%
Incidents of Substances	234	28.1%	404	32.8%	72.6%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENCES	834	100%	1231	100%	47.6%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

**Table 9. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools,
Last 2 Years for Which Data are Available**

Academic Indicators	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	% Change Over Years
Total Enrollment	133773	133709	133898	0.14%
Total Dropouts*	232	195	219	10.34%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

*Dropout rates on the DOE website are only available for 2015-2016.

**Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk
Last Years for Which Data Are Available**

Community Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	1319	932	678	528	 	-60%
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	15192	14829	13347	11796	 	-22%
Child abuse/neglect substantiations	445	419	307	 	 	-31%
Births to Girls (ages 10-19)	111	98	111	 	 	0%

Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0>



Diversion
(Law Enforcement, FCIU, & Family Court)

DIVERSION

(Law Enforcement, Family Crisis Intervention Unit, and Family Court)

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DIVERSION DEFINITION & RATIONALE

The Diversion stage of the juvenile justice system offers alleged juvenile offenders an opportunity to avoid arrest and/or prosecution by providing alternatives to the formal juvenile justice system process. The goal of Diversion is to provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway. Youth who do not successfully complete a diversion program may ultimately have their case referred for formal processing by the juvenile court. Given this goal, Diversion programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services and/or informal sanctions that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

Diversion Process

In New Jersey, juveniles are dealt with informally through one or more of the following: Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments, Family Crisis Intervention Units (FCIU), Family Court Juvenile Conference Committees, or Family Court Intake Service Conferences.

Law enforcement officers might divert a youth suspected of a delinquent act if, in lieu of making an arrest, the officer chooses to dismiss the youth with a warning and reprimand, or to refer the youth to a social service agency. This process is known as a station house adjustment.

Youth who are accused of committing a delinquent act directly tied to family dysfunction may be diverted, with their families, to the Family Crisis Intervention Unit. The FCIU can provide services to youth and their families to resolve the immediate crisis leading to delinquency, thereby preventing the juvenile and his or her family from entering the formal court system.

Diversions within Family Court occur after a complaint has been filed, but prior to the case being formally heard by a judge. At this point, youth may be diverted to either a Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC) or to an Intake Service Conference (ISC). First and second time offenders charged with low level delinquent offenses may be diverted first to the JCC - a committee of volunteers from the community who attempt to settle the complaint. Complaints not resolved at the JCC level are referred to an Intake Service Conference. An ISC is a meeting between the youth and an intake officer who attempts to settle the case. Complaints not resolved at the ISC may be referred to a judge for formal disposition.

Diversion Programs

Diversion programs are the structured services and sanctions typically provided to youth and/or their families at any point in the Diversion process. A law enforcement agency or the court might operate a Diversion program directly or the youth might participate in a program operated by a contracted service provider.

Diversion data describe trends in the extent and nature of cases diverted in your County that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the volume of the existing types of diversion cases and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency,

Counties can more effectively plan the content and scope of Diversion programs. This information will help Counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Diversion programming, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding, and Title II). Note, however, that the Diversion data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Diversion planning process.

DIVERSION REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Required Data	Juvenile cases handled within department and released, referred to juvenile court or probation department, referred to welfare agency, referred to other police agency, and referred to criminal or adult court for calendar years 2015, 2017, and 2018.
Source	Uniform Crime Report 2015, 2017, and 2018, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html .
Methods	<p><i>Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Disposition Type</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C, E).</i> Insert the number of dispositions for each disposition type and the number of total police disposition of juveniles for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Dispositions (Columns B, D, F).</i> Calculate the percent of each disposition type and the County’s total police disposition of juveniles for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of disposition type by the total police disposition of juveniles and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the County’s total juveniles handled within department and released in 2018. <p><i>Formula 1.</i></p> $\frac{\text{Number Handled and Released 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Disposition 2018 (A6)}} = \underline{\quad} \times 100 = \text{\% Handled and Released 2018 (B1)}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G).</i> Calculate the percent change for each disposition type and the County’s total police disposition of juveniles using Formula 2. <p><i>Formula 2.</i></p> $\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018) – Prior Year \# (2017)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = \underline{\quad} \times 100 = \text{\% Change 2015-2018}$
Data Checks	➤ In <i>Table 1</i> , the figures in Row 1 through Row 5 should add up to the figure in Row 6 for each of the three years (but not for percent change).

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Required Data	Total FCIU cases by category, petitions filed, and referral types for calendar years 2015, 2017, and 2018.
Source	Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017, and 2018 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><u>Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C, E).</i> Insert the number of cases that comprised each category of the County’s FCIU caseload and the total number of cases for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Caseload (Columns B, D, F).</i> Calculate each category’s percent of the County’s total FCIU cases for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of cases in each category by the total caseload and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1). ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G).</i> Calculate the percent change in each category and the County’s total FCIU cases between 2015, 2017 and 2018 (use Formula 2). <p><u>Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C, E).</i> Insert the number of cases that comprised each petition type and the total number of petitions filed for each year.
Methods (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Percent of Total Petitions Filed (Columns B, D, F).</i> Calculate the percent of the petitions filed, for the two types of petitions that can be filed, for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of petitions filed by the County’s total petitions filed and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1). ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G).</i> Calculate the percent change in the two types of petitions indicated and the County’s total petitions filed between 2015, 2017 and 2018 (use Formula 2). <p><u>Table 4. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C, E).</i> Insert the number of referrals for each referral type and the County’s total FCIU referrals for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Referrals (Columns B, D, F).</i> Calculate the percent of total referrals for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of referral type by the total number of referrals and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1). ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G).</i> Calculate the percent change for each referral type and the County’s total referrals between 2015, 2017, and 2018 (use Formula 2).

Data Checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In <i>Table 2</i>, the figures in Row 1 through Row 6 should add up to the figure in Row 7 for each of the three years (but not for percent change). In <i>Table 3</i>, the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the three years (but not for percent change). In <i>Table 4</i>, the figures in Row 1 through Row 3 should add up to the figure in Row 4 for each of the three years (but not for percent change). ➤ For example <i>Table 3</i>, A1 (juveniles/family crisis) + A2 (out-of-home) = A3 (total petitions filed), and B1 (% juveniles/family crisis) + B2 (% out-of-home) = 100% (total petitions filed).
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FAMILY COURT

Required Data	Total juveniles diverted from Family Court for calendar years 2015 and 2018.
Source	Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015 and 2018 (JJC will provide data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><u><i>Table 5. Juvenile Court Referral (New Filings)</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, and B)</i>. Insert the total number of juveniles diverted for each year. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column C)</i>. Calculate the percent change in the County’s total juveniles diverted between 2015 and 2018 (use Formula 2).

DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- **When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).**
- **When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).**

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

- **For Questions 1-2, use Table 1 (Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Disposition Type).**

1. Look at the Total Police Disposition of Juveniles (Row 6) and describe the overall change in police disposition of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

There was a small increase (1%) of police disposition of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

There was an increase (21.3%) of police diversion of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- **For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2015 and 2018).**

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2015 and 2018.

There was a decrease (-7.1%) in the FCIU caseload between 2015 and 2018.

4. Insert into the chart below the FCIU caseloads beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories for 2018		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Truancy	182
2	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	65
3	Other	15
4	Disorderly/petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU	11
5	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of the juvenile	10
6	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	3

5. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2015 and 2018, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Disorderly/petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU	450%	11
2	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	-85.7%	3
3	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of the juvenile	-68.8%	10
4	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	-38.7%	65
5	Truancy	35.8%	182
6	Other	15.4%	15

6. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2018? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2018?

Truancy remains the largest caseload and increased 35.8% from 2015 to 2018. Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile was the next largest caseload, but it decreased (-38.7%) from 2015 to 2018. Other increased slightly (15.4%), but only has a caseload of 15. While disorderly/petty disorderly persons offense diverted to FCIU has the largest percentage change, but the number of cases remain low at 11. Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of the juvenile had the most significant decrease (-68.8%), but has a small caseload of 10. Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours had a significant decrease (85.7%) with a caseload of three making it the lowest caseload in 2018.

➤ **For Question 7, use Table 3 (FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type).**

7. Look at the Total Petitions Filed (Row 3), and describe the overall change in FCIU filings between 2015 and 2018.

The FCIU filings has significantly decreased (-67.3%) from 2015 to 2018.

➤ For Questions 8-11, use Table 4a (FCIU Referrals by Referral Type).

8. Look at the Total Referrals (Row 4) and describe the overall change in FCIU referrals between 2015 and 2018.

The FCIU referrals decreased (-22.9%) from 2015 to 2018.

9. Insert into the chart below the referral types beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types for 2018		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Referrals made to other outside agencies	198
2	Referrals made to substance abuse program	28
3	Referrals made to DYFS	26

10. Insert into the chart below the FCIU referral types between 2015 and 2018, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals made to other outside agencies	-24.4%	198
2	Referrals made to substance abuse program	-22.2%	28
3	Referrals made to DYFS	-10.3%	26

11. Using the information in the ranking chart above, what does this information tell you about your county’s overall FCIU Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2015 and 2018? How has FCIU Referral change since 2018?

Although there has been an overall decrease in all referral types, referrals made to other outside agencies continues to be the largest number of referrals (198) followed by referrals made to substance abuse programs (28) then referrals made to DCP&P (26). This was true in 2015 as well.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)

12. Using the data in Table 4b, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Other youth had the largest increase (23.5%), but the lowest number (63). Black youth had the largest decrease (-10.8%) and was the third largest referrals (199). Hispanic youth had a decrease (-7.6%) with the second largest referrals (255). White youth had the smallest decrease (-5.5%) with the largest referrals (429).

13. Insert into the chart below the referrals to juvenile court by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that has the greatest number of referrals.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	429
2	Hispanic	255
3	Black	199
4	Other	63

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2015 and 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	23.5%
2	Black	-10.8%
3	Hispanic	-7.6%
4	White	-5.5%

15. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about referrals to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2018?

Other youth had the largest increase (23.5%), but remains the lowest number (63). Black youth had the largest decrease (-10.8%) and remains the third largest referrals (199). Hispanic youth had a decrease (-7.6%) and remains the second largest referrals (255). White youth had the smallest decrease (-5.5%) and remains the largest referrals (429).

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 4c (Total Referrals to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

White youth remained the largest number of juvenile arrests (1,042) and the lowest percentage of referrals to court (41.2%). Hispanic youth remained the second largest number of juvenile arrests (420) and the third highest percentage of referrals to court (60.7%). Black youth remained the third largest number of juvenile arrests (291) and the second highest percentage of referrals to court (68.4%). Other youth remained the lowest number of juvenile arrests (90) and the highest percentage of referrals to court (70%).

FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS

➤ For Question 17, use data from Table 5a (Total Juveniles Diverted from Family Court).

17. Using the data in Table 5a (Cell E5) describes the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2015 and 2018.

The total juveniles diverted decreased (-37.6%) from 2015 to 2018.

18. Using the data in Table 5a, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

White youth had the greatest decrease (-43%), remaining the largest number of youth (127). Hispanic youth had the second largest decrease (-34%) remaining the second largest number of youth (68). Black youth had the third largest decrease (-29.5%) remaining third largest number of youth (43). Other youth had the smallest decrease (-20%) remaining the lowest number of youth (16).

19. Insert into the chart below the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2018, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	127
2	Hispanic	68
3	Black	43
4	Other	16

20. Insert into the chart below the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2015 and 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	White	-43%
2	Hispanic	-34%

3	Black	-29.5%
4	Other	-20%

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Juvenile Cases Diverted changed since 2018?

White youth had the greatest decrease (-43%), remaining the largest number of youth (127). Hispanic youth had the second largest decrease (-34%) remaining the second largest number of youth (68). Black youth had the third largest decrease (-29.5%) remaining third largest number of youth (43). Other youth had the smallest decrease (-20%) remaining the lowest number of youth (16).

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

22. Using the data in Table 5b (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

White youth remained the largest number of juvenile arrests (1,042) and the lowest percentage of cases diverted (12.2%). Hispanic youth remained the second largest number of juvenile arrests (420) and the second highest percentage of cases diverted (16.2%). Black youth remained the third largest number of juvenile arrests (291) and the third highest percentage of cases diverted (14.8%). Other youth remained the lowest number of juvenile arrests (90) and the highest percentage of cases diverted (17.8%).

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

23. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (changes in overall police disposition) and Question 2 (police diversion of juveniles) tell you about your County’s overall need for station house adjustment programs?

While there was a small increase (1%) of police disposition of juveniles between 2015 and 2016, which would indicate a need for stationhouse adjustment programs. There was an increase (21.3%) of police diversion of juveniles between 2015 and 2016. If more stationhouse adjustment programs and programming needed to complete stationhouse adjustments are available, the police dispositions of juveniles will decrease.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need - Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

24. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county’s planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

What does any other available data tell you about how your County’s overall need for station house adjustment programs and which offense categories seem reasonable to address through your station house adjustment programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The BCYSC collects data throughout the year and it is included in the plan. The data is as follows: 2019 Offenses Map, BC Municipalities ranked by number of charges filed, 2019 BCYSC Program Reviews/Site Visit Reports, National Night Out Report, 2019 End of the year report, Stationhouse Adjustment Tracking. The need for bilingual material and/or employees has been and continues to be addressed in all BCYSC funded programs.

Extent of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Units

25. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 3 (changes in overall FCIU caseload), Question 7 (changes in FCIU petitions filed), and Question 8 (changes in FCIU referrals) tell you about how your County’s overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years?

The BCYSC recognizes the decrease as the under utilization of the resource and an increase in the utilization of the Care Management Organization.

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

26. Based on the answers to Question 6 (change in nature of FCIU caseload) and Question 11 (changes in the nature of FCIU referrals), which types of crisis seem reasonable to address through your County’s FCIU diversion programs?

The BCYSC acknowledges the importance of addressing all types of crisis in some fashion with an emphasis on truancy and relationship conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need -- Family Crisis Intervention Units

27. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years and which types of crisis seem reasonable to address through your County's FCIU diversion programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The BCYSC collects data throughout the year and it is included in the plan. The data is as follows: 2019 Offenses Map, BC Municipalities ranked by number of charges filed, 2019 BCYSC Program Reviews/Site Visit Reports, National Night Out Report, 2019 End of the year report, Stationhouse Adjustment Tracking. The need for bilingual material and/or employees has been and continues to be addressed in all BCYSC funded programs.

Extent of Need - Family Court Diversions

28. What does the answer to Question 17 tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs?

The total juveniles diverted decreased (-37.6%) from 2015 to 2018.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need - Family Court Diversions

29. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

What does any other available data tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs and the types of offenses/behaviors seem reasonable to address through your County's Family Court diversion programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The BCYSC collects data throughout the year and it is included in the plan. The data is as follows: 2019 Offenses Map, BC Municipalities ranked by number of charges filed, 2019 BCYSC Program Reviews/Site Visit Reports, National Night Out Report, 2019 End of the year report, Stationhouse Adjustment Tracking. The need for bilingual material and/or employees has been and continues to be addressed in all BCYSC funded programs.

Extent of Need – Referrals to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Cases Diverted

30. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 12 (overall referral to juvenile court) and Question 18 (overall change in Juvenile cases diverted), tell you about how your County's overall Referrals to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Cases Diverted by race/ethnicity changed in recent years?

There was an overall decrease and a decrease in each race/ethnicity.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need - Juvenile Court Diversions

31. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

What does any other available data tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs and the types of offenses/behaviors seem reasonable to address through your County's Family Court diversion programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The BCYSC collects data throughout the year and it is included in the plan. The data is as follows: 2019 Offenses Map, BC Municipalities ranked by number of charges filed, 2019 BCYSC Program Reviews/Site Visit Reports, National Night Out Report, 2019 End of the year report, Stationhouse Adjustment Tracking. The need for bilingual material and/or employees has been and continues to be addressed in all BCYSC funded programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

32. Looking at your answers to Questions 23 and 24, what is the County’s juvenile plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
Decreased police diversions to stationhouse adjustment programs	JJC Data	Educate police officers of the different resources and programs to promote the use of stationhouse adjustments
Lack of stationhouse adjustments in other languages Lack of bilingual staff	Program reviews	Seek and/or develop new materials or programs in different languages and require programs to hire bilingual staff
Vaping, Substance use	National Night Out data	Programming
Internet related issues and crimes such as Cyberbullying, Sexting, Internet safety, etc.	Stationhouse Adjustment Tracking	Programming, education, etc.
Racial disparities, Ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and other bias issues and crimes	JJC Data	Programming, education, etc.
Parent youth conflict	JJC Data	Programming
Transportation	JJC Data	Programming

Comments:

The Pandemic is having, and will continue to have, an impact on youth and will need to be addressed.

Family Crisis Intervention Units

33. Looking at your answers to Questions 25, 26 and 27, what is the County’s juvenile plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
Serious behavioral issues	JJC Data	Programming
Vaping and Substance Use	National night out data	Programming
Parent/Child conflict	JJC Data	Programming
Violent Offenses	JJC Data	Programming
Truancy	JJC Data	Programming
Internet related issues and crimes such as Cyberbullying, Sexting, Internet safety, etc.	JJC Data	Programming
Racial disparities, Ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and other bias issues and crimes	JJC Data	Programming
Underutilization	JJC Data	Trainings, education
Lack of a standard definition of unexcused absences	JJC Data	Collaboration
Transportation	JJC Data	Programming
Poor school performance Disruptive behavior in school	JJC Data	Programming

Comments:

The Pandemic is having, and will continue to have, an impact on youth and will need to be addressed.

Family Court Diversions

34. Looking at your answers to Questions 28 and 29, what is the County’s juvenile prevention plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
Serious behavioral issues	JJC Data	Programming
Vaping and Substance Use	JJC Data	Programming
Parent/Child conflict	JJC Data	Programming
Violent Offenses	JJC Data	Programming
Internet related issues and crimes such as Cyberbullying, Sexting, Internet safety, etc.	JJC Data	Programming
Racial disparities, Ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and other bias issues and crimes	JJC Data	Programming
Large number of youth receiving NJ SNAP	JJC Data	Inclusion of food/meals within the program
Transportation	JJC Data	Programming
Poor school performance Disruptive behavior in school	JJC Data	Programming

Comments:

The Pandemic is having, will continue to have an impact on youth, and will need to be addressed.

35. Looking at your answers to Questions 30 and 31 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Diversion policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

The BCYSC tracks all juvenile offenses throughout each year and compiles an offenses map for Bergen County with a ranking by number of charges filed. This helps us determine where to focus our efforts when planning and for funding recommendations. The BCYSC ensures our funded programs have cultural diversity and gender specific training as well as accommodations for non-English speaking clients and/or bilingual staff whenever possible. The BCYSC also runs a report to track the race/ethnicity of the youth served in all funded programs. Targeting programs delivered within the communities where the youth live and/or attend school. identifying needs/barriers based on race and culture. Understanding and identifying socioeconomic differences and their contributions to the barriers and needs.

Comments:

DIVERSION DATA WORKSHEETS

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Dispositions Type, 2015 and 2016

Disposition Type	2015				2016		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2015-2016
	Number	% of Total Disposition			Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	493	31.6%			598	38.0%	21.3%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	1052	67.5%			967	61.4%	-8.1%
Referred to Welfare Agency	2	0.1%			1	0.1%	-50.0%
Referred to Other Police Agency	1	0.1%			2	0.1%	100.0%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	11	0.7%			7	0.4%	-36.4%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	1559	100%			1575	100%	1.0%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Categories	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Cases 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	32	10.4%	17	6.2%	10	3.5%	-68.8%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	106	34.4%	68	24.7%	65	22.7%	-38.7%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	21	6.8%	8	2.9%	3	1.0%	-85.7%
Truancy	134	43.5%	147	53.5%	182	63.6%	35.8%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	2	0.6%	2	0.7%	11	3.8%	450.0%
Other	13	4.2%	33	12.0%	15	5.2%	15.4%
TOTAL CASELOAD	308	100%	275	100%	286	100%	-7.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Petition Types	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	19	38.8%	7	30.4%	2	12.5%	-89.5%
Out-of-Home	30	61.2%	16	69.6%	14	87.5%	-53.3%
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	49	100%	23	100%	16	100%	-67.3%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 4a. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2015, 2017 and 2018*

Referrals Types	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS	29	8.9%	26	14.5%	26	10.3%	-10.3%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	36	11.0%	23	12.8%	28	11.1%	-22.2%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	262	80.1%	130	72.6%	198	78.6%	-24.4%
TOTAL REFERRALS	327	100%	179	100%	252	100%	-22.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*multiple referrals for one case can be reported

Table 4b. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	454	45.2%	429	45.3%	-5.5%
Black	223	22.2%	199	21.0%	-10.8%
Hispanic	276	27.5%	255	27.0%	-7.6%
Other*	51	5.1%	63	6.7%	23.5%
Total Referrals	1,004	100.0%	946	100.0%	-5.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 4c. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court
White	1,203	454	37.7%	1,042	429	41.2%	-13.4%	-5.5%
Black	293	223	76.1%	291	199	68.4%	-0.7%	-10.8%
Hispanic	465	276	59.4%	420	255	60.7%	-9.7%	-7.6%
Other*	63	51	81.0%	90	63	70.0%	42.9%	23.5%
Total	1,559	1,004	64.4%	1,423	946	66.5%	-8.7%	-5.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*** See required Data and Methodology

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017. 2018 UCR youth arrest data by Race/Ethnicity not available for analysis, therefore 2017 is being used.

Table 5a. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	223	54.8%	127	50.0%	-43.0%
Black	61	15.0%	43	16.9%	-29.5%
Hispanic	103	25.3%	68	26.8%	-34.0%
Other*	20	4.9%	16	6.3%	-20.0%
Total Cases	407	100.0%	254	100.0%	-37.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 5b. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted
White	1,203	223	18.5%	1,042	127	12.2%	-13.4%	-43.0%
Black	293	61	20.8%	291	43	14.8%	-0.7%	-29.5%
Hispanic	465	103	22.2%	420	68	16.2%	-9.7%	-34.0%
Other*	63	20	31.7%	90	16	17.8%	42.9%	-20.0%
Total	1,559	407	26.1%	1,423	254	17.8%	-8.7%	-37.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

*** See required Data and Methodology

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017. 2018 UCR youth arrest data by Race/Ethnicity not available for analysis, therefore 2017 is being used.



Detention

DETENTION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DETENTION/DETENTION ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION & RATIONALE

The Detention phase/component of juvenile justice includes detention, the temporary care of juveniles and the provision of Detention Alternative Programs.

Detention

“Detention” is defined as the temporary care of juveniles in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.2).

An objective of detention is to provide secure custody for those juveniles who are deemed a threat to the physical safety of the community and/or whose confinement is necessary to insure their presence at the next court hearing (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.3). For the purpose of this plan a limited amount of funding may be provided to support court ordered evaluations for adjudicated youth who reside in the detention center, if all other resources have been exhausted.

Detention Alternatives

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing, expanding the array of pre-adjudication placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (typically 30 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

Detention data describe the number of juveniles placed in detention, the characteristics of those juveniles, and the types of offenses for which they are detained. By understanding the nature and extent of the detained population and the extent to which detention is used and the characteristics of the youth, planners can better identify the content and scope of Detention Alternative Programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Detention Alternative Programs, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) – Innovations Funding, and Title IIB). It should be noted, however, that the Detention data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Detention Alternative Program planning process. Counties involved in the JDAI are encouraged to incorporate any information gathered through the work of their local steering committees and subcommittees.

DETENTION REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DETENTION

Required Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of juveniles admitted to the county detention center in 2015, 2017, and 2018, by gender, race/ethnicity, and age. ➤ Number of referrals to juvenile court (new complaints docketed) in 2015, 2017, and 2018, by race/ethnicity. ➤ Average daily population in detention in 2015, 2017, and 2018. ➤ Most serious current offense for juveniles admitted to detention in 2015, 2017, and 2018, by type and by degree (see note below under Sources). ➤ Municipality of residence for juveniles admitted to detention in 2015, 2017, and 2018 (see note below under Sources). ➤ Age of juveniles admitted to detention in 2015, 2017, and 2018 (see note below under Sources). ➤ Juveniles admitted to YSC-funded detention alternatives, by gender, race/ethnicity, and age (2015, 2018, 2019), and also problem areas, service interventions needed, and service interventions provided (2015, 2018, and 2019).
Sources	<p>Juvenile Justice Commission: <i>New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Annual Data Report</i></p> <p>Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System.</p> <p>Juvenile Justice Commission: JAMS Data Packet.</p> <p>Data collected locally (non-JDAI sites).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NOTE: The figures should not include youth admitted to commitment program status, in counties where this distinction is applicable. For offense type, use the following categories:

Sources
(Cont.)

- Homicide
- Kidnapping
- Carjacking
- Sex Offense
- Robbery
- Assault
- Arson
- Weapons
- Terroristic Threats
- Eluding
- Burglary
- Theft
- Resisting Arrest/Hindering Apprehension
- CDS/Drug Offenses
- Other Persons Offenses
- Other Property Offenses
- Other Public Order Offenses
- Violation of Probation (VOP)
- Failure to Appear (FTA)
- Violation of a Detention Alternative
- Violation of Other Court Order (VOCO)/
Other Violation

Methods

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Male (Columns A, D).* From the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report, insert the number of male admissions by race for each year.
- *Female (Columns B, E).* From the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report, insert the number of female admissions by race for each year.
- *Total (Columns C, F).* Add the number of male and female admissions to get the total number of admissions by race for each year; totals can also be found in the JJC source report provided.
- *Percent Change (Column G, H, I).* Calculate the percent change for each race by gender and the overall total percentage change by race from 2015 to 2018 using Formula 1.

Formula 1.

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018) – Prior Year \# (2015)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = \underline{\quad} \times 100 = \text{\% Change } 2015\text{-}2018$$

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity

- *Referrals (New Complaints Docketed) to Juvenile Court (Columns A and D).* Using the AOC report provided, insert the number of referrals to juvenile court for 2015 and 2018. *Note for “Other”, add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Detention Admissions (Columns B and E).* Using the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report (or referring back to Table 1), insert the number of detention admissions for each race/ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.

Methods
(Cont.)

- *Percent of Referrals (New Complaints Docketed) to Juvenile Court Admitted to Detention (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of referrals (new complaints docketed) to juvenile court that were admitted to detention by race/ethnicity for each year using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change for referrals (new complaints docketed) to juvenile court and detention admissions between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 1.

Formula 2.

$$\frac{\text{White Juveniles Admitted to Detention 2018 (B1)}}{\text{White Juveniles Referred to Court 2018 (A1)}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Referrals Admitted to Detention (C1)}$$

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Length of Stay, Daily Population and Capacity Utilization

- *Number (Columns A, B).* From the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report, insert the average daily population in detention for 2015, 2018, and 2019.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in average daily population from 2015 to 2018 using Formula 1.

Data
Checks

In Table 1, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the three years. For example, A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

DETENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

NATURE & EXTENT OF DETAINED POPULATION

JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

- For Questions 1-5, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender).
1. Using the data in Table 1 (Cell I5), describe the overall change in juvenile detention admissions between 2015 and 2018.

Juvenile detention admissions decreased from 2015 with 117 admissions to 2018 with 78 admissions.

2. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions for 2018 (Column F).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Hispanic	41
2	Black	25
3	White	12
4	Other	0

3. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by gender, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2018 (Cells D5 & E5).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2018		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	62
2	Female	16

4. Insert into the chart below the % change in admissions by race/ethnicity (Column D), beginning with the groups that had the greatest number of detention admissions between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	-100%	0
2	White	-42.9%	12
3	Hispanic	-30.5%	41
4	Black	-21.9%	25

5. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2018? How have admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2018?

Juvenile detention admissions decreased overall in 2018 compared to 2015. Hispanic youth continue to comprise the largest number of admissions (41) followed by Black youth (25) and White youth (12). Overall, Male admissions decreased (39.8%) in 2018 compared to 2015, Overall, female admissions increased (14.3%) and notably increased among Hispanic youth (from 3 to 8) and black youth (from 5 to 6).

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial And Ethnic Disparities

6. Using the data in Table 2, describe admissions to detention as a percentage of referrals to juvenile court for each racial/ethnic group in 2015 and 2018 (Columns C & F). Also compare changes in this figure from 2015 to 2018, in percentage points, across each racial/ethnic group (Column G).

Hispanic youth had the largest percentage of referrals admitted to detention (16.1%) followed by Black youth (12.6%) then White youth (2.8%) and other youth (0%). This is consistent with the percentages from 2015.

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe how the length of stay, average daily population and approved capacity utilization in detention has changed between 2015 and 2018.

The average length of stay decreased -7.9% from 2015 (23.89) to 2018 (22). The average daily population decreased -55.9% from 2015 (11.8) to 2018 (5.2). The approved capacity remained the same from 2015 to 2018 at 20. The percent of approved capacity decreased -55.9% from 2015 (59) to 2018 (26).

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION

- For Questions 8-11, use data from the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report (JDAI sites), or from data collected locally (non-JDAI sites).

8. Insert into the chart below the top three municipalities of residence for youth admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2018			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	Hackensack	11	14.1%
2	Garfield	10	12.8%
3	Teaneck	6	7.7%

9. Describe the age of youth admitted to detention in 2018, including the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

The average age of youth in detention is 16.9582 and the median age is 17.

10. Insert into the chart below the top ten offense types for youth admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the offense type with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2018			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	FTA	12	15.4%
2	2 nd Degree Robbery	9	11.5%
3	Violation of Probation	7	9%
4	1 st Degree Aggravated Sexual Assault	5	6.4%

5	1 st Degree Robbery	5	6.4%
6	2 nd Degree Assault-Aggravated	5	6.4%
7	2 nd Degree Possession of a Firearm	5	6.4%
8	3 rd Degree Assault-Aggravated	5	6.4%
9	2 nd Degree Forgery/Fraud	4	5.1%
10	Violation of Detention Alternative	3	3.8%

11. Insert into the chart below the degrees of the offenses for which youth were admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the degree with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2018			
Rank	Degree	Frequency	Percent
1	2 nd	29	37.2%
2	n/a – no delinquency charges (violations, etc.)	23	29.5%
3	1 st	12	15.4%
4	3 rd	12	15.4%
5	4 th	2	2.6%
6	DP/PDP	0	0%

12. Describe the typical youth in detention by discussing the most common characteristics of the population by drawing on your answers for question 5 and for questions 8 through 11 (municipality, age, offense). Please use the information from all 5 answers in your response.

A 16-year old Hispanic male from Hackensack with a second degree FTA.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SERVED BY YSC-FUNDED DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

➤ For Questions 13-20, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.

13. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 for each program on the detention point of the continuum (Total Intakes by Program, 2015 & 2018), describe how admissions to detention alternative programs have changed from 2015 to 2018.

Admissions to detention alternative programs increased from 2015 (71) to 2018 (102).

14. Looking at the total for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2018) and the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2018), and comparing this information with your answer to Question 5 (detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender),

describe any differences or similarities between juvenile detention admissions and admissions to detention alternative programs, in terms of the gender and race/ethnicity of youth admitted.

In 2015, the total intakes were 59 males and 12 females vs 2018, 87 males and 15 females. Total intakes for males increased by 47.5% and total intakes for females increased by 25% from 2015 to 2018. Overall Juvenile Detention Center admissions show Male admissions decreased (39.8%) in 2018 compared to 2015 and female admissions increased (14.3%). However, female admission decreased amount white youth (from 6 to 2) and increased among Hispanic youth (from 3 to 8) and black youth (from 5 to 6). With total intakes increasing it would be expected JDC admissions would decrease. This is not the case among females. One may speculate the low number of female intakes and admissions may skew the numbers.

- Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2018) and comparing this information with your answer to Question 9 (age at admission), describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth placed in detention and the age of youth placed in detention alternative programs.

The average age for youth in detention programs was 16. The average age of youth in detention is 16.9582 and the median age is 17.

- Insert into the chart below the top 10 Problem Areas for youth admitted to detention alternatives (“Total” column of Table 6), beginning with the Problem Area affecting the largest number of youth, for 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Personality/Behavior	133	1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	67
2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	103	2	Personality/Behavior	65
3	Attitudes/Orientation	51	3	Education	26
4	Education	44	4	Peer Relations	23
5	Peer Relations	40	5	Substance Abuse	22
6	Vocational Skills/Employment	26	6	Attitudes/Orientation	10
7	Substance Abuse	20	7	Other	10

8	Other	5	8	Vocational Skills/Employment	1
9	n/a	2	9		
10	Medical problems	1	10		

17. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

Family Circumstances/Parenting has now rose from second to first. Personality/Behavior dropped from number 1 to number 2. Education rose from four to three. Peer relations rose from five to four. Substance Abuse rose from seven to five. Attitude/Orientation dropped to six from three. Other went from eight to seven. Vocational Skills went from six to eight. Medical programs was not on the list in 2018.

18. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Service Interventions Needed, But Not Available, for youth admitted to detention alternative programs (“Total” column of Table 8), beginning with the Service Intervention most often needed, for 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	Substance Abuse Evaluation	9	1	Medication monitoring	1
2	Counseling/Individual	3	2		
3	Shelter Care	2	3		
4	Afterschool program	1	4		
5	Child Study Evaluation/IEP	1	5		
6	Community Service Planning/Monitoring	1	6		
7	Intensive In-home Services	1	7		
8	Medication monitoring	1	8		
9			9		
10			10		

19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

Medication monitoring was the only intervention listed in 2018.

20. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Service Interventions Provided for youth admitted to detention alternative programs (“Total” column of Table 7), beginning with the Service Intervention most often provided, for 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	Case Management Services	42	1	Case Management Services	28
2	Decision Making Skills Training	39	2	Supervision	25
3	Life Skills Training	37	3	Electronic Monitoring	15
4	Supervision	34	4	Substance Abuse Evaluation	11
5	Electronic Monitoring	26	5	Transportation	5
6	Intensive Supervision	25	6	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	4
7	Substance Abuse Evaluation	9	7	Recreation/Socialization	1
8	Recreational/Socialization	8	8	Intensive In-Home services	1
9	Counseling/Individual	5	9	Intensive Supervision	1
10	Intensive In-home services	3	10	Child Care Services, Medication/Monitoring, Shelter Care	1

21. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

Case Management Services remained number one. Supervision rose from four to two. Electronic Monitoring rose from five to three. Substance Abuse Evaluation rose from seven to 11. Transportation is number five, but not on in 2015. Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling was number six, but not on in 2015. Recreational/Socialization rose from eight to seven. Intensive in-home services rose from 10 to seven. Child Care Services, Medication/Monitoring, and Shelter Care were also seven, but not on in 2015.

IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION PLAN

Extent of Need

22. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (overall change in detention admissions), Question 7 (change in average daily population), and Question 13 (change in detention alternative admissions) tell you about how your County's overall need for secure detention beds and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years?

Overall, the need for secure detention beds has decreased with the increase of admissions to detention alternative programs.

Nature of Need

23. Based on the answers to Question 5 (detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender), Question 12 (description of the typical detained youth), Question 14 (race/ethnicity and gender of youth admitted to detention as compared to youth admitted to detention alternatives), Question 15 (age of youth admitted to detention as compared to age of youth admitted to detention alternatives), Questions 16 and 17 (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), Questions 18 and 19 (interventions needed but not available), and Questions 20 and 21) (interventions provided), what are the characteristics of youth and the service needs that you must account for or address programmatically through your County's juvenile detention plan?

There is an increase in Hispanic youth in detention that may require the need to address language barriers and ensure services.

24. Looking at your answer to Question 6, what does this information tell you collectively about the status of disproportionate minority contact and racial/ethnic disparities at this point of the juvenile justice continuum within your County?

Hispanic and Black youth are more likely to be referred to Court and/or detained than White or other youth.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

25. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, was used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.) If so, what does that data tell you about how your County's overall need for secure detention and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile detention plan? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

The BCYSC collects data throughout the year and it is included in the plan. The data is as follows: 2019 Offenses Map, BC Municipalities ranked by number of charges filed, 2019 BCYSC Program Reviews/Site Visit Reports, National Night Out Report, 2019 End of the year report, Stationhouse Adjustment Tracking. The need for bilingual material and/or employees has been and continues to be addressed in all BCYSC funded programs. The BCYSC acknowledges the importance of addressing all offense categories with an emphasis on drug/alcohol, property, and violent offenses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. Looking at your answers to Questions 22, 23, and 25 what is the County’s juvenile detention plan to address problems and county trends. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
Mental Health Issues with Court involved youth	JJC Data	Evaluations and programming
ADP and ALOS of detained youth	JJC Data	Comprehensive Alternatives to Detention Program, including 24/7 Electronic Monitoring. (Pro-social activities, shared meal, case management, life skills training, character building skills development).
Lack of bilingual paperwork, staff/therapists and programming	JJC Data	Programming
Transportation	JJC Data	Programming
Alcohol and Substance use and abuse among youth	JJC Data	Evaluations and programming
Lack of a positive role model	JJC Data	Programming, mentor, etc.
Disproportionate Minority Contact	JJC Data	Programs funded to meet the needs of black and Hispanic youth and their families
Sexual Offenses	JDAI Data	Programming, Increased resources
Placements for youth who cannot return home	JDAI Data	Increased resources such as shelter beds or placements for youth that cannot return to the home

Comments:

The Pandemic is having, will continue to have an impact on youth, and will need to be addressed.

30. Looking at your answers to Questions 24 and 25, what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Juvenile Detention policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

The BCYSC tracks all juvenile offenses throughout each year and compiles an offenses map for Bergen County with a ranking by number of charges filed. This helps us determine where to focus our efforts when planning and for funding recommendations. The BCYSC ensures our funded programs have cultural diversity and gender specific training as well as accommodations for non-English speaking clients. The BCYSC also runs a report to track the race/ethnicity of the youth served in all funded programs. Ensure that all juveniles are screened based on the offense type.

Comments:

**DETENTION
DATA WORKSHEETS**

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admission by Race and Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Race	2015			2017			2018			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	15	6	21	18	5	23	10	2	12	-33.3%	-66.7%	-42.9%
Black	27	5	32	21	2	23	19	6	25	-29.6%	20.0%	-21.9%
Hispanic	56	3	59	31	3	34	33	8	41	-41.1%	166.7%	-30.5%
Other	5	-	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Admissions	103	14	117	73	10	83	62	16	78	-39.8%	14.3%	-33.3%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions
White	454	21	4.6%	429	12	2.8%	-5.5%	-42.9%
Black	223	32	14.3%	199	25	12.6%	-10.8%	-21.9%
Hispanic	276	59	21.4%	255	41	16.1%	-7.6%	-30.5%
Other*	51	5	9.8%	63	-	0.0%	23.5%	-100.0%
Total	1,004	117	11.7%	946	78	8.2%	-5.8%	-33.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Population, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Categories	2015	2017	2018	% Change 2015-2018
Average Length of Stay	23.89	34.8	22	-7.9%
Average Daily Population	11.8	6.8	5.2	-55.9%
Approved Capacity	20	20	20	0.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	59	34	26	-55.9%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2015, 2017 and 2018.



Disposition

DISPOSITION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DISPOSITION DEFINITION & RATIONALE

Disposition is the phase of the juvenile justice system where youth adjudicated delinquent are ordered by the court to comply with specific sanctions, supervision, and services as a consequence for their delinquent behavior. In New Jersey, the range of dispositions available to the court include but are not limited to restitution/fines, community service, probation, and commitment to the Juvenile Justice Commission. For youth disposed to a term of probation supervision, among the conditions of probation that might be imposed by the court is the completion of a Dispositional Option Program. The structure of these Dispositional Option Programs are varied, but common among these options are intensive supervision programs, day and evening reporting centers, and structured day and residential programs. Given this goal, Disposition programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing sanctions, supervision, and services that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

When determining the appropriate disposition in a given case, the court faces the complex task of considering multiple goals, including promoting public safety, ensuring offender accountability, and providing juveniles with opportunities for personal growth and skill development through rehabilitative efforts. By developing and enhancing local Dispositional Option Programs, Counties can facilitate the achievement of these goals by providing the court with the range of options that matches best the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities. Research and experience indicate that well developed community-based Dispositional Option Programs can effectively reduce the likelihood of continued delinquency, improving the lives of the youth they serve, and the quality and safety of the local community and its citizens.

Disposition data describe the number of youth adjudicated delinquent and disposed by the court, as well as the characteristics of these juveniles that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of the juvenile population facing disposition and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, planners can better identify the content and scope of Dispositional Option Programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Dispositional Option Programs, including those resources disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding, and Title IIB). Note, however, that the disposition data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Dispositional Option Programs planning process.

DISPOSITION REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DISPOSITION

Required Data	<p>Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent for calendar years 2015 and 2018 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Lead Disposition • Race / Ethnicity • Age Group • Probation Placements <p>Juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity for calendar years 2015 and 2018.</p> <p>Secure Placements (Youth committed to the JJC) by race/ethnicity for calendar years 2015 and 2018.</p>
Source	<p>Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System, 2015 and 2018 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).</p> <p>Uniform Crime Report 2015 and 2018, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).</p> <p>Juvenile Justice Commission, Research and Evaluation Unit. (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).</p>
Methods	<p><u>Table 1. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A and C).</i> Insert the number of adjudicated males and females for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total (Columns B and D).</i> Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles that was male and the percent that was female for each year (use Formula 1). To obtain the percent, divide the number of each gender by the total number of juveniles and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the total juveniles adjudicated in 2018 that was male.

Methods
(cont.)

Formula 1

$$\frac{\text{Number of Males 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Juveniles 2018 (A3)}} = \text{___} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Total (B1)}$$

- Percent Change (Column E). Calculate the percent change for each gender and for the total juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Formula 2

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018) - Prior Year \# (2015)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = \text{___} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2015-2018}$$

Table 2. Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the total number of juveniles for each year that were disposed to the following dispositions: JJC Committed (refers to those youth that have been incarcerated) and Short-Term Commitments. *For “Probation”, add dispositions 03 through 14 (Residential Program JJC, DCF Residential, DMH-H/DHS, Other Residential, Non-Residential Program JJC, DCF Non-Residential, Division of Mental Retardation, Other Remedial Non-Residential, DCF (Unspecified), JJC Incarceration (Suspended), Probation and Probation Suspended) then insert the total number for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of dispositions by type between 2015 and 2018 and in the total number of disposition types between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 3. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of White, Black, and Hispanic juveniles for each year. *Note: For “Other”, add Asian Pacific Island, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other, and insert the total number of these juveniles for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles that was male and the percent that was female for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of each gender by the total number of juveniles and multiply by 100 (Use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles from each race and the total number of juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns A and D).* Insert your County’s total number of juvenile arrests by Race/Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018. ****Note:** The total number for juvenile arrests (A5 and D5) does not include the number of Hispanics because the UCR data identifies Hispanic as an ethnic origin not a Race category.
- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns B and E).* Insert your County’s total number of adjudications by Race/Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.
- *Percent of Arrests Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of the arrests adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3. Formula 3 is an example of how to calculate the percent of white youth population arrested that were adjudicated delinquent.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change in juvenile arrest and juveniles adjudicated delinquency for each Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Formula 3.

$$\frac{\text{White Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent 2018 (B1)}}{\text{White Juvenile Arrests 2018 (A1)}} = \underline{\quad} \times 100 = \text{\% of White Youth Arrested Adjudicated Delinquent (C1)}$$

Table 5. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of juveniles in each age group in the appropriate cell for each year. ***Note:** “18 and over” refers to those youth that are in the “out of range” column in the data.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles each year that were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number of juveniles in each age group by the total number and multiply by 100. (Use Formula 1)
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles from each age group and the total number of juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Data Checks

In *Table 1*, the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 2*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 3 should add up to the figure in Row 4 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 3*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 4*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). The same pattern will occur for Tables 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Methods (cont.)

Table 6. Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C)*. Insert the number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year. *Note: For “Other”, add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Percent of Total Probation Placements (Columns B and D)*. Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column E)*. Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 7. Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns A and D)*. Insert your County’s total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.
- *Probation Placements (Columns B and E)*. Insert the number of White, Black, and Hispanic juveniles for each year. *Note: For “Other”, add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Percent of Adjudicated Placed on Probation (Columns C and F)*. Calculate the percent of juveniles adjudicated placed on Probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H)*. Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and probation placements by race/ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 8. Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Total Secure Placements (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns A and D).* Insert your County's total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.
- *Secure Placements (Columns B and E).* Insert the number secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Adjudications Resulted in Secure Placement (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of adjudications that resulted in secure placement by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and secure placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (JAMS)

Required Data	Each State Community Partnership funded program collects data regarding each youth in the program. The following required data reflects the total population of youth served in Dispositional Option Programs in 2018: Total Intakes by Program Total Intakes by Gender Total Intakes by Race Average Age of Intake Population Problem Areas by Program Service Intervention Provided to Youth Service Intervention Needed but not Available
Source	Juvenile Justice Commission, Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS)
Methods	➤ Each County Youth Services Commission enters the required data into JAMS. The data is then accessed by the Juvenile Justice Commission for analysis. Once analysis is complete, aggregate data is returned to the County to be included in their Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan. This data will produce a “picture” of youth in Dispositional Option Programs.

DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

1. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell C3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell B4), describe the overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and the number of cases with probation and incarceration dispositions in 2018.

Overall, the total juveniles decreased by 40% from 2015 (602) to 2018 (361). Overall, the total juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation and incarceration dispositions decreased 34.2%, JJC committment decreased 66.7% (12 to 4), Short-term committment decreased 14.3% (7 to 6), and probation admission decreased 33.6% (437 to 290) from 2015 to 2018.

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2018

2. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Columns C and D), describe the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent in 2018.

Overall, the total juveniles decreased by 40% from 2015 (602) to 2018 (361). There continues to be a greater number of males than females. 79.5% of juveniles adjudicated delinquent were male (287) and 20.5% were female (74).

3. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Table 3, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2018			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	White	151	41.8%
2	Hispanic	101	28%
3	Black	79	21.9%

4	Other	30	8.3%
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- Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Table 5, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2018			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	149	41.3%
2	17	145	40.2%
3	13-14	53	14.7%
4	11-12	14	3.9%
5	6-10	0	0
6	18 and over	0	0

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2018

- Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2018.

In 2018, male juveniles were adjudicated delinquent significantly more than female. White youth were the largest population followed by Hispanic youth then closely followed by Black youth. Youth age 15-16 was the largest age of juveniles adjudicated delinquent followed closely by 17-year-old youth.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

- Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell E3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell C4), describe the overall change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and cases with probation and incarceration dispositions between 2015 and 2018.

Male youth decreased 38.5% from 2015 (467) to 2018 (287) and female youth decreased 45.2% from 2015 (135) to 2018 (74). JJC Commitment decreased 66.7% from 2015 (12) to 2018 (4). Short-term commitment decreased 14.3% from 2015 (7) to 2018 (6). Probation admission decreased 33.6% from 2015 (437) to 2018 (290).

- Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Column E), describe the change in the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2018.

Male youth decreased 38.5% from 2015 (467) to 2018 (287) and female youth decreased 45.2% from 2015 (135) to 2018 (74).

➤ **For Question 8, use Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race.**

8. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column E), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	-46.6%	79
2	White	-41.9%	151
3	Hispanic	-38%	101
4	Other	-3.2%	30

- For Question 9, use Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age.

9. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column E) from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	17	-44.7%	145
2	13-14	-37.6%	53
3	15-16	-36.6%	149
4	11-12	-30%	14
5	6-10	0	0
6	18 and over	0	0

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2015 and 2018.

Male youth decreased 38.5% from 2015 (467) to 2018 (287) and female youth decreased 45.2% from 2015 (135) to 2018 (74). White youth had a decrease of 41.9% from 2015 (260) to 2018 (151), but remained the largest number. Black youth had the largest percentage change with a decrease of 46.6% from 2015 (148) to 2018 (79), but remained the third largest number. Hispanic youth decreased 38% from 2015 (163) to 2018 (101) and remained the second largest number. Other youth had the smallest decrease of 3.2% from 2015 (31) to 2018 (30) and remained the least number. Youth age 17 decreased 44.7% from 2015 (262) to 2018 (145). Youth age 13-14 decreased 37.6% from 2015 (85) to 2018 (53). Youth 15-16 decreased 36.6% from 2015 (235) to 2018 (149). Youth 11-12 decreased 30% from 2015 (20) to 2018 (14). Youth 6-10 and youth 18 and over remained at zero from 2015 to 2018.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

- Using the data in Table 4 (Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Juvenile arrests decreased 13.4% and juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased 41.9% among white youth, but consisted of the lowest percentage of arrests adjudicated delinquent (14.5%). Juvenile arrests decreased 0.7% and juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased 46.6% among black youth and consisted of the second highest percentage of arrests adjudicated delinquent. Juvenile arrests decreased 9.7% and juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased 38% among Hispanic youth and consisted of the third highest percentage of arrests adjudicated delinquent. Juvenile arrests increased 42.9% and juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased 3.2% among other youth and consisted of the highest percentage of arrests adjudicated delinquent.

Probation Placements

- Using the data in Table 6 (Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in the Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Overall, probation placements decreased by 33.6%.

- Insert into the chart below the number column (Table 6, Column C), Probation Placements by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of placements in 2018.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	111
2	Hispanic	89
3	Black	64
4	Other	26

- Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 6 (Column E), Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between and 2018.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Black	-40.2%
2	White	-38.7%
3	Other	36.8%
4	Hispanic	-31.5%

15. Using the information in the ranking chart above, what does this information tell you about your county's Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2018?

Probation placements decreased 38.7% from 2015 (181) to 2018 (111) among white youth, but remained the largest number of placements. Probation placements decreased 40.2% from 2015 (107) to 2018 (64) among black youth, but remained the third largest number of placements. Probation placements decreased 31.5% from 2015 (130) to 2018 (89) among Hispanic youth, but remained the second largest number of placements. Probation placements increased 36.8% from 2015 (19) to 2018 (26) among other youth, but remained the least number of placements.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 7 (Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of juvenile adjudications to the number of probation placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

There was an overall decrease of youth probation placements and juveniles adjudicated delinquent from 2015 to 2018. Hispanic youth had the largest percentage of adjudications placed on probation at 88.1% followed by other youth at 86.7% then Black youth at 81% and last White youth at 73.5%.

- **For Questions 17-20 use Table 8 (Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity) and Table 9 (Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity)**

Secure Placements

17. Using the data in Table 8 (Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, Column H), describe the overall change in Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Overall, secure placements decreased by 63.6% from 2015 (11) to 2018 (4).

18. Insert into the chart below the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of secure placements in 2018.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Hispanic	2
2	White	1
3	Black	1
4	Other	0

19. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 8 (Column E) Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	White	-66.7%
2	Hispanic	-66.7%
3	Black	-50%
4	Other	0

20. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2018?

Hispanic youth had the biggest decrease (-66.7%) from 2015 (6) to 2018 (2). White youth also decreased (-66.7%) from 2015 (3) to 2018 (1). Black youth decreased 50% from 2015 (2) to 2018 (1). Other youth remained at zero.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

21. Using the data in Table 9 (Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent to the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Hispanic youth continued to have the largest percentage of adjudications resulting in secure confinement followed by Black youth then White youth and other you remained at zero.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

- **For Questions 22- 31 use Disposition Data Worksheet and the JAMS data from the JAMS packet.**

22. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells C1 and C2, 2018) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent consisted of male youth 287 or 79.5% and female youth 74 or 20.5%. Similarly, program intakes consisted of 194 male youth or 82.9% and 40 female youth or 17.1%.

23. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells D1 and D2) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2018 (Female and Male for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the gender of youth adjudicated delinquent and the gender of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent consisted of male youth 287 or 79.5% and female youth 74 or 20.5%. Similarly, program intakes consisted of 194 male youth or 82.9% and 40 female youth or 17.1%.

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity,

2018 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent consisted of 151 white youth or 41.8%, 79 black youth or 21.9%, 101 Hispanic youth or 28%, and 30 other youth or 8.3%. Program intakes consisted of 71 white youth or 30.5%, 51 black youth or 21.8%, 82 Hispanic youth or 35%, and 30 other youth or 12.8%.

25. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Column D) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 (Total for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the race of youth adjudicated delinquent and the race/ethnicity of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent consisted of 151 white youth or 41.8%, 79 black youth or 21.9%, 101 Hispanic youth or 28%, and 30 other youth or 8.3%. Program intakes consisted of 71 white youth or 30.5%, 51 black youth or 21.8%, 82 Hispanic youth or 35%, and 30 other youth or 12.8%.

26. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 4: Average Age of Intake Population, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

Youth 15-16 (149) is the largest number of youth adjudicated delinquent followed by youth age 17 (145) then youth age 13-14 (53) then youth 11-12 (14) and youth 6-10 and youth 18 and over have no youth (0). The average age for three of the six programs is 16 and the remaining three programs is 17, which is similar to the adjudications.

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

Youth 15-16 (149) is the largest number of youth adjudicated delinquent followed by youth age 17 (145) then youth age 13-14 (53) then youth 11-12 (14) and youth 6-10 and youth 18 and over have no youth (0). The average age for three of the six programs is 16 and the remaining three programs is 17, which is similar to the adjudications.

28. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2018, the chart below shows the top ten Problem Areas for youth served in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total

1	Personality/Behavior	424	1	Substance Abuse	276
2	Substance Abuse	336	2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	127
3	Family Circumstances/Parenting	296	3	Personality/Behavior	110
4	Peer Relations	203	4	Education	54
5	Education	194	5	Peer Relations	34
6	Attitudes/Orientation	90	6	Attitudes/Orientation	28
7	Vocational Skills/Employment	85	7	Other	19
8	Other	12	8	Vocational Skills/Employment	11
9	Medical Problems	11	9	Medical Problems	9
10	n/a	1	10	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	3

29. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 7: Service Interventions Provided, 2018, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Urine Monitoring	182	1	Urine Monitoring	168
2	Substance Abuse Evaluations	178	2	Substance Abuse Evaluation	164
3	Counseling/Individual	66	3	Counseling/Individual	52
4	Counseling/Group	59	4	Counseling/Family	44
5	Counseling/Family	56	5	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	43
6	Other	51	6	Counseling/Group	42
7	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	36	7	Other	21
8	Anger Management Training	22	8	Case Management Services	5
9	Decision Making Skills	13	9	Decision Making Skill Training	5
10	Family Support Group/Network	12	10	Family Support Group/Network	5

30. Looking at your answers to Questions 28 and 29, describe the extent to which identified problem areas of juveniles are currently being addressed by service interventions provided in dispositional option programs.

Substance Abuse is being addressed with urine monitoring, substance abuse evaluations, substance abuse treatment/counseling, and family support group/network. Family Circumstances/Parenting is being addressed counseling/individual and family and family support group/network. Personality/behavior and attitudes/orientation is being addressed by counseling/individual and decision-making skill training. Peer relations is being addressed by counseling/group and family support group/network.

31. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2018, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	No interventions listed		1	No interventions listed	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

Extent of Need

32. What does the answer to Question 6, 12 and 17 (overall change in disposed population) tell you about how your County's overall need for dispositional option programs has changed in recent years?

The data continues to indicate a need for diverse dispositional options in programming for youth in Bergen County. Programs that serve probation involved population will serve to assist with continued decreases in secure care admissions.

Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2018), Question 10,15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2015 and 2018), Questions 22, 24, and 26 (nature of youth in dispositional option programs as compared to youth adjudicated delinquent by gender, race, and age), and Question 28 (top ten problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan?

The dispositional options plan has to include services, which can address the variety of gender, race/ethnicity and ages of juveniles. The programming must address: 1) both males and females despite a much greater number of males; 2) program approaches that are age appropriate: primarily juveniles in the age ranges of 17, 15-16, and some 13-14 and 11-12, as well as a small number of older youth, age 18; 3) programs that are culturally sensitive/diverse to the race/ethnicity of juveniles (White youth, Hispanic youth, Black youth, and Other youth); 4) programs need to address the variety and complexity of issues presented by juveniles: substance abuse treatment and testing materials, anger management training, counseling (individual, group and family), decision making skills, personality/behavior issues, attitudes/orientation, peer relation issues, job training and employment. Lastly, the court and the key stakeholders need to have comprehensive, consistent, and expedient Diagnostic Evaluations (Psychiatric, Psychological, Psychosocial, and Neurological), Substance Abuse Assessments, Fire Safety Evaluations/Training Sessions, and Sexual Offending Assessments. Diagnostic Evaluations and various Assessments bring to the Court and to key stakeholders (including the juvenile's family) an insight into a juvenile's behavior(s), need(s), offense (s), and overall presentation and recommendations for services(s).

34. Looking at your answer to Question 11, 16 and 21, what does this information tell you collectively about the status of disproportionate minority contact and racial/ethnic disparities at this point of the juvenile justice continuum within your county?

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial/Ethnic Disparities exist at this point of the continuum most notably among Hispanic youth.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Disposition

35. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was attach a copy.)

What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for dispositional option programs has changed in recent years and what are the characteristics of

youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The BCYSC collects data throughout the year and it is included in the plan. The data is as follows: 2019 Offenses Map, BC Municipalities ranked by number of charges filed, 2019 BCYSC Program Reviews/Site Visit Reports, National Night Out Report, 2019 End of the year report, Stationhouse Adjustment Tracking. The need for bilingual material and/or employees has been and continues to be addressed in all BCYSC funded programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

36. Looking at your answers to Questions 32, 33 and 35, state the problem or county trends to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how will the CYSC address the problem or county trend.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
Mental Health Issues with Court involved youth	JJC Data	Evaluations, programming, etc.
Violations of Probation	JJC Data	Programming
Substance Use	JJC Data	Evaluations and programming
Violent Offenses	JJC Data	Evaluations, programming, etc.
Lack of Vocational skills and employment opportunities	JJC Data	Programming
Transportation	JJC Data	Programming
Inability to access prosocial recreational programs which includes Life Skills Training	JJC Data	Programming
Lack of a positive role model	JJC Data	Programming, mentoring, etc.

Comments:

37. Looking at your answers to Questions 34 and 35 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Dispositional Options policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

The BCYSC tracks all juvenile offenses throughout each year and compiles an offenses map for Bergen County with a ranking by number of charges filed. This helps us determine where to focus our efforts when planning and for funding recommendations. The BCYSC ensures our funded programs have cultural diversity and gender specific training as well as accommodations for non-English speaking clients and/or bilingual staff whenever possible. The BCYSC also runs a report to track the race/ethnicity of the youth served in all funded programs. Targeting programs delivered within the communities where the youth live and/or attend school. Identifying needs/barriers based on race and culture. Understanding and identifying socioeconomic differences and their contributions to the barriers and needs.

Comments:

The Pandemic is having, will continue to have an impact on youth, and will need to be addressed.

DISPOSITION DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender, 2015 and 2018

Gender	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	467	77.6%	287	79.5%	-38.5%
Female	135	22.4%	74	20.5%	-45.2%
Total Juveniles	602	100%	361	100%	-40.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2015 and 2018

Disposition	2015	2018	% Change in Dispositions 2015-2018
	Number	Number	
01 - JJC Committed	12	4	-66.7%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	7	6	-14.3%
03 - 14 - Probation*	437	290	-33.6%
Total	456	300	-34.2%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	260	43.2%	151	41.8%	-41.9%
Black	148	24.6%	79	21.9%	-46.6%
Hispanic	163	27.1%	101	28.0%	-38.0%
Other *	31	5.1%	30	8.3%	-3.2%
Total	602	100.0%	361	100.0%	-40.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	1,203	260	21.6%	1,042	151	14.5%	-13.4%	-41.9%
Black	293	148	50.5%	291	79	27.1%	-0.7%	-46.6%
Hispanic	465	163	35.1%	420	101	24.0%	-9.7%	-38.0%
Other*	63	31	49.2%	90	30	33.3%	42.9%	-3.2%
Total	1,559	602	38.6%	1,423	361	25.4%	-8.7%	-40.0%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017. 2018 UCR youth arrest data by Race/Ethnicity not available for analysis, therefore 2017 is being used.

*/** See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2015 and 2018

Age Group	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
11 - 12	20	3.3%	14	3.9%	-30.0%
13 - 14	85	14.1%	53	14.7%	-37.6%
15 - 16	235	39.0%	149	41.3%	-36.6%
17	262	43.5%	145	40.2%	-44.7%
18 and over*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	602	100%	361	100%	-40.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Probation Placements, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	181	41.4%	111	38.3%	-38.7%
Black	107	24.5%	64	22.1%	-40.2%
Hispanic	130	29.7%	89	30.7%	-31.5%
Other *	19	4.3%	26	9.0%	36.8%
Total	437	100.0%	290	100.0%	-33.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements
White	260	181	69.6%	151	111	73.5%	-41.9%	-38.7%
Black	148	107	72.3%	79	64	81.0%	-46.6%	-40.2%
Hispanic	163	130	79.8%	101	89	88.1%	-38.0%	-31.5%
Other*	31	19	61.3%	30	26	86.7%	-3.2%	36.8%
Total	602	437	72.6%	361	290	80.3%	-40.0%	-33.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Secure Placements 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	
White	3	27.3%	1	25.0%	-66.7%
Black	2	18.2%	1	25.0%	-50.0%
Hispanic	6	54.5%	2	50.0%	-66.7%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	11	100.0%	4	100.0%	-63.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Confinement	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Confinement	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements
White	260	3	1.2%	151	1	0.7%	-41.9%	-66.7%
Black	148	2	1.4%	79	1	1.3%	-46.6%	-50.0%
Hispanic	163	6	3.7%	101	2	2.0%	-38.0%	-66.7%
Other*	31	-	0.0%	30	-	0.0%	-3.2%	#DIV/0!
Total	602	11	1.8%	361	4	1.1%	-40.0%	-63.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018
Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section



Reentry

REENTRY

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

REENTRY DEFINITION & RATIONALE

In the juvenile justice system Reentry generally refers to the period of community-based supervision and services that follows a juvenile's release from a secure facility, residential program, or other structured dispositional placement.

However, for the purposes of this plan, the use of the term Reentry only applies to committed youth paroled from a Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facility and supervised by the JJC's Office of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services and to juveniles disposed to a JJC program as a condition of probation and supervised by the Department of Probation. Reentry is a mechanism for providing the additional support during this transitional period that is necessary to foster the successful reintegration of juveniles into their communities. Given this goal, Reentry programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services to youth, regardless of their age, that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

By developing Reentry services that compliment the supervision provided by the JJC and Probation, Counties can increase the likelihood that juveniles returning to their communities will reintegrate successfully. This type of cooperative effort in the delivery of Reentry services and supervision improves each youth's chance of becoming productive, law-abiding citizens, which in turn enhances the safety and quality of the local communities in which these juveniles reside.

Reentry data describe the number of committed youth and probationers returning to the community from JJC facilities and programs, as well as the demographic and offense characteristics of these juveniles that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of the population released to Reentry and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, planners can better identify the content and scope of Reentry services and programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Reentry services, including those resources disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, and Title II). Note, however, that the Reentry data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Reentry services planning process.

REENTRY

REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

PROBATIONERS

Required Data	<p>“Probationers” refers to youth ordered by the court to attend a JJC residential or day program as a condition of their probation.</p> <p>Table 1 required data is probationers admitted to JJC Residential Programs</p> <p>Tables 2, 3, 4, and 6 are based on the number of probationers completing a JJC residential or day programs in calendar years 2015 and 2018. Required data include probationers released by program type, race, gender and age, and probationers released from specialized programs.</p> <p>Table 5 is based on the number of probationers admitted to JJC residential programs in calendar years 2015 and 2018. Required data include the most severe current offense for residentially placed juvenile probationers by offense type and offense degree. <i>NOTE: Juveniles may have multiple offenses</i></p>
Source	New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><u>Table 1. Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number (Columns A and C). Insert the number of probationers admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year. ➤ Percent of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC (Columns B and D). Calculate the percent of the total number of probationers admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers admitted for each Race/Ethnicity by the total number of probationers admitted and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the total number of White probationers admitted in 2018. ➤ Percent Change (Column E). Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers admitted to the JJC between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 2. Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of probationers released from each type of program in the appropriate cells for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of probationers released in each year from each type of program (day and residential) using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of new probationers released from day programs, the number of probationers released from residential programs, and the total number of probationers released between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Formula 1

$$\frac{\text{Number of White Youth Admitted 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Youth Admitted 2018 (A5)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Total White Probationer Admitted (B1)}$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018) – Prior Year \# (2015)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2015-2018}$$

Methods
(cont.)

Table 3. Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns A and D).* Insert the number of males of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs and the total number of males released for each year.
- *Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of females of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs and the total number of females released for each year.
- *Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns C and F).* Insert the total number of probationers of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs in each year, and the grand total of all probationers released in each year (Cells C5 and F5).
- *Percent Change - Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns G).* Calculate the percent change in the number of males of each race/ethnicity released and the total number of males released between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change - Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of females of each race/ethnicity released and the total number of females released between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change – Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns I).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of probationers of each race/ethnicity between 2015 and 2018, and in the grand total of all probationers released between 2015 and 2018 (Cell I5) using Formula 2.

Table 4. Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Add the number of probationers ages 14 and under, 15-16, 17-18, and 19 and over, and then insert the number of probationers in each age group in the appropriate cell for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of probationers released in each year were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers in each age group by the total number of probationers released and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers released from each age group and the total number of probationers released between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 5. Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of probationers in each year with an Offense of a the particular type listed.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of probationers with an Offense of a particular type listed. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers with a particular offense type by the total number of residentially placed probationers and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in each of the offense types and in the total number of residentially placed probationers between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 6. Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the number of probationers released from each type of specialized program for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers released from each type of specialized program between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

*Please note that Drug Treatment Programs include those programs operated by the JJC and programs that contract with the JJC for services/beds.

Data
Checks

In *Table 1*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 2*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 3 and 4*, the figures in Row 1 and Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 5 and 6*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 6 should add up to the figure in Row 7 for each of the two years (but not for percent change).

For example *Table 1*, A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Required Data	<p>“Committed Juveniles” refers to youth committed by the court to the custody of the Juvenile Justice Commission.</p> <p>Table 7 required data is committed juveniles admitted to JJC.</p> <p>Tables 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of juveniles committed to the custody of the JJC, who in calendar years 2015 and 2018 were either released to a period of parole supervision or recalled to probation. Required data include committed juveniles released by departure type, race, gender, and age, and the average length of stay of committed juveniles.</p> <p>Tables 11, 12 and 13 are based on the number of juveniles committed to the custody of the JJC during calendar years 2015 and 2018. Required data include the committed juveniles by offense type and committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in their history. <i>NOTE: Juveniles may have multiple offenses</i></p>
Source	New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><u>Table 7. Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ <i>Number (Columns A and C).</i> Insert the number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year.➤ <i>Percent of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC (Columns B and D).</i> Calculate the percent of the total number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.➤ <i>Percent Change (Column E).</i> Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 8. Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of committed juveniles released from JJC custody via each departure type in 2015 and 2018. Add the number of committed youth paroled and the number who maxed out and insert the combined number for each year in the row labeled “Released to Parole Supervision.” Note that while “maxed out” refers to youth who complete their entire term of commitment while in JJC custody (i.e. are not granted parole by the State Parole Board), these youth are required by legislation to serve an additional 1/3 of their term of commitment under parole supervision following release.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of committed juveniles released by departure type for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of committed juveniles released by each departure type by the total number of releases and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change for each program type and the overall total percent change between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 9. Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the average length of stay for committed juveniles for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the average length of stay between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods
cont.

Table 10. Committed Juveniles Released by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Males by Race (Columns A and D).* Insert the number of committed males of each race/ethnicity and the total number of males released for each year.
- *Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of committed females of each race/ethnicity and the total number of females released for each year.
- *Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns C and F).* Insert the total number of committed juveniles of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs in each year, and the grand total of all committed juveniles released in each year (Cells C5 and F5).
- *Percent Change - Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns G).* Calculate the percent change in the number of males of each race/ethnicity committed and the total number of males committed between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change - Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of females of each race/ethnicity committed and the total number of females committed between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change – Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns I).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of juveniles committed of each race/ethnicity between 2015 and 2018, and in the grand total of all committed juveniles between 2015 and 2018 (Cell I5) using Formula 2.

Table 11. Committed Juveniles Released by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Add the number of committed juveniles ages 14 and under, 15-16, 17-18, and 19 and over, and then insert the number of probationers in each age group in the appropriate cells for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of committed juveniles in each year were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number committed juveniles in each age group by the total number of committed juveniles and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles from each age group and the total number of committed juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 12. Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of committed juveniles in each year with an offense of the particular type listed.
 - *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of committed juveniles had an offense of the particular type listed. To obtain the percent, divide the number of committed juveniles with a particular offense type by the total number of committed juveniles and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
 - *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in each of the offense types and in the total number of committed juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.
- NOTE: * Juveniles may have multiple offenses

Table 13. Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the number of committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in the appropriate cell for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

*Please note that the data includes charges that have been sustained, amended or dismissed.

**Data
Checks**

In *Tables 8, 11 and 12* the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 9* the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 13 and 14*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 6 should add up to the figure in Row 7 for each of the two years (but not for percent change).

For example *Table 8*, A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

Required Data	<p>Each State Community Partnership funded program collects data regarding each youth in the program. The following required data reflects the total population of youth served in Reentry/Aftercare Programs in 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Intakes by Program Total Intakes by Gender Total Intakes by Race Average Age of Intake Population Problem Areas by Program Service Intervention Provided to Youth Service Intervention Needed for Youth but not Available
Source	<p>Juvenile Justice Commission’s Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS)</p>
Methods	<p>➤ Each County Youth Services Commission enters the required data into JAMS. The data is then accessed by the Juvenile Justice Commission for analysis. Once analysis is complete, aggregate data is returned to the County to be included in their Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan. This data will produce a “picture” of youth in Reentry/Aftercare Programs.</p>

REENTRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).
- When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).

NATURE & EXTENT OF REENTRY POPULATION

JUVENILE PROBATIONER ADMITTED TO JJC RESIDENTIAL & DAY PROGRAMS

1. Looking at Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity (Column E), describe how the overall change in the number of Juvenile Probationers admitted to Residential Community Homes by Race/Ethnicity has changed from 2015 and 2018.

Hispanic youth increased 100% from 2015 (1) to 2018 (2). White, Black, and Other youth remained at 0.

2. Insert into the chart below the number column (Column C) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Hispanic	2
2	White	0
3	Black	0
4	Other	0

3. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 1 (Column E) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	100	2
2	White	0	0
3	Black	0	0
4	Other	0	0

4. Using the ranking tables above, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2018? How has Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2015?

Hispanic youth increased 100% from 2015 (1) to 2018 (2). White, Black, and Other youth remained at zero.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2018

5. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of juvenile probationers released and juvenile probationers released from each type of program in 2018.

Juveniles released by a day program remained at zero. Juveniles released by residential 100% in 2018 (2).

6. Looking at Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender and Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, describe the nature of juvenile probationers released in 2018 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

In 2018, Juvenile probationers released from JJC Residential consisted of 1 Hispanic male youth and 1 Other male youth, aged 17-18 and 19 and over.

- **For Questions 7, use Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.**

7. Insert into the chart below the Offense of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2018.

Probationers
Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2018

Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	VOP	2	100%
2	Weapons	1	Previous 0
3	Persons	0	-100%
4	Property	0	-100%
5	CDS	0	No change
6	Public Order	0	No change

8. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells B1 and B2), describe the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs in 2018.

There were 0 youth released from specialized programs.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2018

9. Using the answers to Questions 5-8, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2018.

In 2018, Juvenile probationers released from JJC Residential consisted of 1 Hispanic male youth and 1 Other male youth, aged 17-18 and 19 and over with a VOP or Weapons offense.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

10. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2015 and 2018 and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2015 and 2018.

Juveniles released by a day program remained at zero. Juveniles released by residential 100% in from 2015 (1) to 2018 (2).

- **For Questions 11, use Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender.**

11. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	-100%	0
2	Hispanic	-50%	1
3	White	No change	0
4	Other	Previously 0	1

➤ For Questions 12, use Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age.

12. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	17-18	-66.7%	1
2	19 and over	Previously 0	1
3	14 and under	No change	0
4	15-16	No change	0

➤ For Questions 13, use Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.

13. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	Persons	-100%	0
2	Property	-100%	0
3	VOP	100%	2
4	Weapons	Previously 0	1

5	CDS	No change	0
6	Public Order	No change	0

14. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells C1 and C2), describe the change in the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs between 2015 and 2018.

The number of juvenile probationers released from Pinelands decreased 100% from 2015 (1) to 2018 (0). The number of juvenile probationers released from a drug treatment program remained at zero.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

15. Using the answers from Questions 10-14 and the information in Table 3, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on probationers released by gender), describe how the nature of juvenile probationers released to Probation changed between 2015 and 2018.

In 2018, Juvenile probationers released from JJC Residential consisted of 1 Hispanic male youth and 1 Other male youth, aged 17-18 and 19 and over with a weapons offense and VOP.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO JJC

16. Using the data in Table 7 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in commitments by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Overall, there was a decrease of 63.6% from 2015 (11) to 2018 (4).

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2018

17. Looking at Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of committed juveniles released and committed juveniles released by departure type in 2018.

In 2018 there were three committed juveniles released to parole. There were zero committed juveniles recalled to probation.

18. Looking at Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender and Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, describe the nature of committed juveniles released in 2018 in terms of Race (Table 10, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 10, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 11, Cells D1-D4).

Committed juveniles released in 2018 were two Hispanic male youth and one Black male youth. Two youth were age 19 and over and one was age 17-18.

19. Insert into the chart below the Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type of Table 12 (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2018.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	5	-16.7%
2	Public Order	2	-66.7%
3	Weapons	1	Previously 0
4	CDS	1	-66.7%
5	VOP	1	-88.9%
6	Property	0	-100%

20. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1), describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2018.

There were zero committed juveniles with a sex offense in their court history.

21. Looking at Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell B1), describe the length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2018.

The average length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2018 was 11.81 months.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2018

22. Using the answers to Questions 17-21, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2018.

In 2018 there were three committed juveniles released to parole. There were zero committed juveniles recalled to probation. Committed juveniles released in 2018 were two Hispanic male youth and one Black male youth. Two youth were age 19 and over and one was age 17-18. There were five Persons offenses, two Public Order offenses, 1 Weapons, CDS, and VOP, and no Property offenses.

The average length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2018 was 11.81 months.

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

23. Looking at Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of committed juveniles released between 2015 and 2018 and

in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2015 and 2018.

There was a decrease of 82.4% from 2015 (17) to 2018 (3) for committed juveniles released to parole. Committed juveniles recalled to probation remained at zero.

➤ **For Questions 24 use Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender.**

24. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	-100%	0
2	Other	-100%	0
3	Black	-66.7%	1
4	Hispanic	-33.3%	2

➤ **For Questions 25, use Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age.**

25. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	15-16	-100%	0
2	17-18	-75%	1
3	19 and over	-50%	2
4	14 and under	No change	0

➤ **For Questions 26, use Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type.**

26. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number

1	Property	-100%	0
2	VOP	-88.9%	1
3	CDS	-66.7%	1
4	Public Order	-66.7%	2
5	Persons	-16.7%	5
6	Weapons	Previously 0	1

27. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell C1), describe the change in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2015 and 2018.

Committed juveniles with a sex offense decreased 100% from 2015 (2) to 2018 (0).

28. Looking at Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell C1), describe the change in length of stay of committed juveniles between 2015 and 2018.

The average length of stay of committed juveniles released increased 15.8% from 2015 (10.2) to 2018 (11.81).

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

29. Using the answers from Questions 23-28 and the information in Table 10, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on committed juveniles released by gender), describe how the nature of committed juvenile releases has changed between 2015 and 2018.

There was a decrease of 82.4% from 2015 (17) to 2018 (3) for committed juveniles released to parole. Committed juveniles recalled to probation remained at zero. White and other youth decreased 100%, Black youth decreased 66.7%, and Hispanic youth decreased 33.3%. The average length of stay of committed juveniles released increased 15.8% from 2015 (10.2) to 2018 (11.81).

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

➤ **For Questions 30- 40, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.**

30. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2018), and comparing this information with your answers to Question 5 (overall number of probationers released), and Question 19 (overall number of committed juveniles released), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of overall number of admissions.

A program served one youth and two juveniles were released by residential in 2018.

31. Looking at the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2018), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2018), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2018) and comparing this information with your answers to Question 6 (characteristics of probationers) and Question 20 (characteristics of committed juveniles), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles

released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of race, gender, and age of youth admitted.

The program served one interracial male youth and in 2018, Juvenile probationers released from JJC Residential consisted of 1 Hispanic male youth and 1 Other male youth, aged 17-18 and 19 and over.

32. Insert into the chart below the “Total” column of Table 6 (Problem Areas by Program), the top ten problem areas for youth as identified by the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), from largest to smallest for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	No reentry programs		1	Personality/Behavior	6
2			2	Attitudes/Orientation	2
3			3	Peer Relations	1
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

33. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

There were no reentry programs in 2015. In 2018, personality/behavior ranked one followed by attitudes/orientation and lastly peer relations.

34. Insert into the chart below the “Total” column of Table 8 (Service Intervention Needed, But Not Available), the top ten reentry program service areas that were identified as unavailable by the JAMS, from largest to smallest for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	No reentry programs		1	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	1
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

35. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

There were no reentry programs in 2015. In 2018, Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling was the only service intervention on the list.

36. Insert into the chart below the “Total” column of Table 7 (Service Interventions Provided), the top ten service interventions provided to youth, as identified by the JAMS for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	No reentry programs		1	No data	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		

5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

37. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2015 and 2018?
Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

No reentry programs were funded in 2015. No data was provided in 2018.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

Extent of Need

38. Using information from your answers to Question 16 (overall change in probationers released to probation) and Question 26 (overall change in committed juveniles released to parole), describe how your County’s need for reentry programs has changed in recent years.

The County reentry needs remain the same. Overall, there were small numbers of Probationers and Committed juveniles released; many of these juveniles have been in the Juvenile Justice System for some time. A variety of services (substance abuse, behavioral health services, employment training/job placement, housing, etc.) are needed to assist the juveniles in having a successful transition. As the age of the juveniles continues to be older, 17-18 and 18 and up, completing their education, if they have not done so while with the NJ JJC, will need to be addressed. Training opportunities and connecting to employment is a challenge based on the economic and employment factors in Bergen County. Vocational programs, employment training, and career development resulting in gainful employment of juveniles returning from the NJ JJC should be explored.

Nature of Need

39. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2018), Question 23 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2018), Question 16 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2015 and 2018), Question 30 (summary of the changed in committed juveniles released between 2015 and 2018), Question 32 (characteristics of youth released to probation or parole vs. characteristics of youth admitted to reentry programs), and Question 33 and 34 (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County’s reentry plan?

Juveniles, primarily males, age 16 and above, will need to be linked to various services: substance abuse, counseling, job training, career exploration, obtaining housing opportunities. Through the collaboration of the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) linkages to needed services will be achieved.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need – Reentry

40. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

What do any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for reentry programs has changed in recent years and what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's reentry plan? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The BCYSC collects data throughout the year and it is included in the plan. The data is as follows:
2019 Offenses Map, BC Municipalities ranked by number of charges filed, 2019 BCYSC Program Reviews/Site Visit Reports, National Night Out Report, 2019 End of the year report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

41. Looking at your answers to Questions 38, 39 and 40, state the problems and county trends that need to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or need. State how the CYSC plan to address the problem or county trend.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
Assistance for families of transitioning juveniles being released from NJ JJC on Parole Status and/or Probation back to Bergen County	JJC Data	Programming, Client Specific Funds
Providing assistance in transitioning juveniles being released from NJ JJC on Parole Status and/or Probation back to Bergen County.	JJC Data	Programming, Client Specific Funds
Providing assistance in transitioning juveniles with mental health needs being released from NJ JJC on Parole Status and/or Probation back to Bergen County.	JJC Data	Programming, Client Specific Funds
Lack of employment opportunities	JJC Data	Programming, resources
Education/Training	JJC Data	Resources, programming
Substance Abuse	JJC Data	Programming, resources
Lack of positive role model	JJC Data	Mentoring

Comments:

42. Looking at your answers to Questions 18 and 44 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Reentry policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

The BCYSC tracks all juvenile offenses throughout each year and compiles an offenses map for Bergen County with a ranking by number of charges filed. This helps us determine where to focus our efforts when planning and for funding recommendations. The BCYSC ensures our funded programs have cultural diversity and gender specific training as well as accommodations for non-English speaking clients and/or bilingual staff whenever possible. The BCYSC also runs a report to track the race/ethnicity of the youth served in all funded programs.

Comments

REENTRY DATA WORKSHEETS

PROBATIONERS

Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 & 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	100.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2015 & 2018

Program Type	2015		2018		% Change in Released by Program Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Residential	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	100.0%
Total Releases	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender, 2015 & 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	1	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Hispanic	2	0	2	1	0	1	-50.0%	0.0%	-50.0%
Other	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total Releases	3	0	3	2	0	2	-33.3%	0.0%	-33.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, 2015 & 2018

Age	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
17 - 18	3	100.0%	1	50.0%	-66.7%
19 and over	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	100.0%
Total	3	100%	2	100%	-33.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2015 & 2018

Type	2015		2018		% Change in Offenses by Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Weapons	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	100.0%
Property	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Public Order	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	1	25.0%	2	66.7%	100.0%
Total	4	100.0%	3	100.0%	-25.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs, 2015 & 2018

Program Type	2015	2018	% Change in Probationers Release from Specialized Programs 2015-2018
	Number	Number	
Pinelands	1	0	-100%
Drug Treatment *	0	0	0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Table 7: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 & 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Committed Juveniles Released, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White	3	27.3%	1	25.0%	-66.7%
Black	2	18.2%	1	25.0%	-50.0%
Hispanic	6	54.5%	2	50.0%	-66.7%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	11	100.0%	4	100.0%	-63.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type, 2015 & 2018

	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Departure Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	17	100.0%	3	100.0%	-82.4%
Recalled to Probation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	17	100.0%	3	100.0%	-82.4%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology

Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2015 & 2018

	2015	2018	% Change in Average Length of Stay 2015-2018
	Number	Number	
Average LOS in Months	10.2	11.81	15.8%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2015 & 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	2	0	2	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	3	0	3	1	0	1	-66.7%	0.0%	-66.7%
Hispanic	3	0	0	2	0	2	-33.3%	0.0%	200.0%
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Releases	9	0	6	3	0	3	-66.7%	0.0%	-50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015 & 2018

Age	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
17 - 18	4	44.4%	1	33.3%	-75.0%
19 and over	4	44.4%	2	66.7%	-50.0%
Total Releases	9	100.0%	3	100.0%	-66.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2015 & 2018

Type	2015		2018		% Change in MSCO by Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	6	24.0%	5	50.0%	-16.7%
Weapons	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	100.0%
Property	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
CDS	3	12.0%	1	10.0%	-66.7%
Public Order	6	24.0%	2	20.0%	-66.7%
VOP	9	36.0%	1	10.0%	-88.9%
Total	25	100.0%	10	100.0%	-60.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2015 & 2018

	2015	2018	% Change in Sex Offense History 2015-2018
Sex Offense*	2	0	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

* See Required Data & Methodology



Vision

COUNTY VISION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CONTINUUM

Introduction

This final section is intended to bring each individual continuum point within the County Youth Services Commission (CYSC) plan together for the purpose of developing a Vision of local programs and services. By its nature, the Vision requires counties to visualize what their optimal juvenile justice continuum would look like, without the restrictions of funding parameters. Thus, the county Vision should reflect, regardless of funding availability, the programs and/or types of services that the CYSC envisions as part of a reasonable juvenile justice continuum.

To develop this Vision, the CYSC will draw upon the Recommendations section from the earlier pieces of the plan corresponding to each point on the continuum (prevention, diversion, detention, disposition, and reentry). In the Recommendation sections CYSCs used data regarding the extent and nature of the juvenile population served at each point on the continuum to identify programmatic needs. CYSCs then compared the characteristics of juveniles served to the characteristics of the programs providing services to identify where gaps in services currently exist at each point on the continuum. Finally, CYSCs used this information to make specific Recommendations regarding their Comprehensive Plan, identifying how the Recommendation addressed identified needs and gaps in services.

After reviewing the Recommendations section for each point on the continuum, CYSCs should develop their Vision using the Vision chart (attached). Again, CYSCs should draw on their Recommendations to develop a Vision that represents what your County's ideal Continuum of Care would look like, regardless of funding limitations.

Process

CYSCs should use the Vision Chart to list, at each point on the continuum, the programs and/or types of services needed, given the characteristics of youth served at that point, and as identified in each Recommendation section. To complete the Vision Chart, CYSCs are to:

1. Complete, for each point on the continuum, the data analysis and answer the analysis questions.
2. Look at the answers to the Implication questions at each individual point on the continuum and discuss the data, using a group process. In the development of the recommendations and vision, counties are expected to work through either a sub-committee and/or groups of juvenile justice key actors. Through these group discussions, counties should develop, for each point on the continuum, recommendations to be considered in the development of the county vision.

- Looking at the Recommendation Pages of each point on the continuum, complete the Vision chart. For planning purposes, the Vision chart will include programs and services already in existence, as well as identify gaps in programs and services. Note that the programs and services listed on the Vision Chart should represent a reasonable vision for the county's juvenile justice system.

Vision Chart

- For each point of the continuum, the County should list in order of highest need each program and/or service needed to complete the County's ideal Continuum of Care.
- For each program and/or service listed, the County should indicate, with a Yes or No, if the program/service currently exists, is currently being funded by the County, and/or if it is not meeting the need therefore is a gap in service. Multiple columns could have a Yes or No if applicable.

CYSCs should use their completed Vision as the basis for completing the Comprehensive Application. Counties apply for the State/Community Partnership Grant Program, the Family Court Services Grant Program, and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding through one Comprehensive Application. Required in the application is a continuum that represents the types of programs and services the county anticipates funding through a combination of these funding sources, administered through the JJC. Statewide gaps in services will be identified through a comparison of the Vision.

VISION

Delinquency Prevention Programs	→	Law Enforcement Diversion Programs	→	Family Crisis Intervention Unit
1 ____		1 ____		1 ____
2 ____		2 ____		2 ____
3 ____		3 ____		3 ____
4 ____		4 ____		4 ____
+				
Family Court Diversion Programs				Detention Alternative Programs <i>(Pre-Adjudicated Youth)</i>
1 ____				1 ____
2 ____				2 ____
3 ____				3 ____
4 ____				4 ____
□				
Community Based Disposition Options <i>(Post-Adjudicated Youth)</i>	→	Reentry Programs	Other: ____	
1 ____		1 ____	1 ____	
2 ____		2 ____	2 ____	
3 ____		3 ____	3 ____	
4 ____		4 ____	4 ____	

VISION

Bergen County

The types of programs listed, should represent what your County’s ideal Continuum of Care would look like, regardless of funding limitations.

PREVENTION

Delinquency Prevention Programs are strategies and services designed to increase the likelihood that youth will remain free from initial involvement with the formal or informal juvenile justice system. The goal of delinquency prevention is to prevent youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency. Primary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at the entire juvenile population without regard to risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. Secondary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at youth who are at higher risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system than the general population. Given this goal, Delinquency Prevention programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

PREVENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	<p>Positive youth development programs which begin at the Elementary School level. Programs will be evidence-based and will address three or more of the 12 Problem Areas noted below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug abuse • Difficulty in controlling youth’s behavior • Mental illness- family • Alcohol abuse • Poor school performance • ADHD • Verbally aggressive • Poor problem solving skills • Truancy • Disruptive behavior in schools • Poor anger management • Fire curiosity and fire setting behaviors <p>Priority will be given to programs that include but is not limited to:</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth participation in program planning process Elimination of barriers to participation Parent/caretaker component Mentoring component Mechanisms that reduce stigma How youth's screen time/activity (including internet, social media, texting etc.) affect and contribute to all of the priority areas listed above 			
2	<p>Technology Dependency Programs with a parent component that address the following, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-tasking through the use of technology Sexting Gaming Cyber Bullying/HIB Social Media 	Yes	No	Yes
3	Transportation Services	No	No	Yes
4	Teacher/School Staff trainings (in collaboration with CIACC)	No	No	Yes
5	Mentoring programs	No	No	Yes
6	<p>Vocational Skills Employment Program. Program will include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job Training Skills Development Job Coaching Job Placement 	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	<p>Family and Youth Engagement Initiatives Priority will be given to programs that include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine Arts Movement and Mindfulness Animal Assisted Therapy 	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Family based programs	Yes	No	Yes

DIVERSION

The Diversion stage of the juvenile justice system offers alleged juvenile offenders an opportunity to avoid arrest and/or prosecution by providing alternatives to the formal juvenile justice system process. The goal of Diversion is to provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in antisocial and low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway. Youth who do not successfully complete a diversion program may ultimately have their case referred for formal processing by the juvenile court. Given this goal, Diversion programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services and/or informal sanctions that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Alcohol/Substance Abuse – Evaluations, Educational, and Treatment Programs	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Program to address building Character Development Skills will be evidence-based with a parent component and will address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anger Management • Life Skills • Pro Social Activities • Interpersonal Skills 	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Technology Dependency Programs with a parent component that address the following, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-tasking through the use of technology • Sexting • Gaming • Cyber Bullying/HIB • Social Media 	Yes	Yes	No
4	Structured Interactive Program for Students who do not engage in academic instruction during standard school hours	No	No	Yes
5	In home family interventions	Yes	Yes	No
6	Transportation Services	No	No	Yes
7	Regional Stationhouse Adjustment Program	No	No	Yes
8	Restorative Justice type programs	No	No	Yes
9	Family based programs	Yes	No	Yes
10	Vocational Skills Employment Program. Program will include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Training • Skills Development 	Yes	No	Yes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Coaching • Job Placement 			
11	Mentoring Programs	No	No	Yes
12	Juvenile Officer/SRO trainings	No	No	Yes

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	In home family interventions	Yes	Yes	No
2	Program to address building Character Development Skills will be evidence-based with a parent component and will address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anger Management • Life Skills • Pro Social Activities • Interpersonal Skills 	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Technology Dependency Programs with a parent component that address the following, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-tasking through the use of technology • Sexting • Gaming • Cyber Bullying/HIB • Social Media 	Yes	Yes	No
4	Structured Interactive Program for Students who do not engage in academic instruction during standard school hours	No	No	Yes
5	Transportation Services	No	No	Yes
6	Restorative Justice type programs	No	No	Yes
7	Alcohol/Substance Abuse – Evaluations, Educational, and Treatment Programs	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Mentoring Programs	No	No	Yes
9	Vocational Skills Employment Program. Program will include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Training • Skills Development • Job Coaching • Job Placement 	Yes	No	Yes
10	Family based programs	Yes	No	Yes

FAMILY COURT (DIVERSION)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Alcohol/Substance Abuse – Evaluations, Educational/Treatment Programs	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Technology Dependency Programs with a parent component that address the following, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-tasking through the use of technology • Sexting • Gaming • Cyber Bullying/HIB • Social Media 	Yes	Yes	No
3	Program to address building Character Development Skills will be evidence-based with a parent component and will address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anger Management • Life Skills • Pro Social Activities • Interpersonal Skills 	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Structured Interactive Program for Students who do not engage in academic instruction during standard school hours	No	No	Yes
5	In home family interventions	Yes	Yes	No
6	Transportation Services	No	No	Yes
7	Family based programs	Yes	No	Yes
8	Mentoring programs	No	No	Yes
9	Vocational Skills Employment Program. Program will include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Training • Skills Development • Job Coaching • Job Placement 	Yes	No	Yes
10	Restorative justice type programs	No	No	Yes

DETENTION

“Detention” is defined as the temporary care of juveniles in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.2).

An objective of detention is to provide secure custody for those juveniles who are deemed a threat to the physical safety of the community and/or whose confinement is necessary to insure their presence at the next court hearing (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.3). For the purpose of this plan a

limited amount of funding may be provided to support court ordered evaluations for adjudicated youth who reside in the detention center, if all other resources have been exhausted.

DETENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Court-Ordered Diagnostic Evaluation – Psychiatric	Yes	Yes	No
2	Court-Ordered Diagnostic Evaluation - Psychological including Psychometric and Psychosocial	Yes	Yes	No
3	Court-Ordered Diagnostic Evaluation – Neurological	No	No	Yes
4	Court-Ordered Alcohol/Substance Abuse Evaluations	Yes	Yes	No
5	Transportation Services for pre-adjudicated youth who are in need of transportation to and from necessary services	No	No	Yes
6	Family and Youth Engagement Initiatives Priority will be given to programs that include but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine Arts • Movement and Mindfulness • Animal Assisted Therapy 	Yes	Yes	Yes

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing, expanding the array of pre-adjudication placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (30 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Comprehensive Alternatives to Detention Program-ATD, including Electronic Monitoring,	Yes	Yes	No

	24/7, Afterschool component for juveniles ordered onto the Alternatives Program (Pro-social activities, shared meal, case management, life skills training, character building skills development).			
2	Transportation Services	No	No	Yes
3	Family and Youth Engagement Initiatives Priority will be given to programs that include but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine Arts • Movement and Mindfulness • Animal Assisted Therapy 	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Alternative living arrangements in Bergen County for High Risk juveniles (i.e. juveniles with sexual offending behaviors and juveniles with cognitive limitations)	No	No	Yes
5	MDT	Yes	Yes	No
6	Vocational Skills Employment Program. Program will include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Training • Skills Development • Job Coaching Job Placement	Yes	No	Yes
7	Mentoring programs	No	No	Yes

DISPOSITION

Disposition is the phase of the juvenile justice system where youth adjudicated delinquent are ordered by the court to comply with specific sanctions, supervision, and services as a consequence for their delinquent behavior. In New Jersey, the range of dispositions available to the court include but are not limited to restitution/fines, community service, probation, and commitment to the Juvenile Justice Commission. For youth disposed to a term of probation supervision, among the conditions of probation that might be imposed by the court is the completion of a Dispositional Option Program. The structure of these Dispositional Option Programs varies, but common among these options are intensive supervision programs, day and evening reporting centers, and structured day and residential programs. Given this goal, Disposition programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing sanctions, supervision, and services that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

DISPOSITION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Probation Parent and Youth Family Engagement	Yes	No	No

	Programs			
2	Court-Ordered/Probation referred Diagnostic Evaluation - Psychiatric	Yes	Yes	No
3	Court-Ordered/Probation referred Diagnostic Evaluation - Psychological including Psychometric and Psychosocial	Yes	Yes	No
4	Court-Ordered/Probation referred Diagnostic Evaluation - Neurological	No	No	Yes
5	Alcohol/Substance Abuse – Evaluations, Educational/Treatment Programs	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Electronic Monitoring Bracelets	Yes	Yes	No
7	Character Development Skills Building Program. Program will be evidence-based with a parent component and will address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anger Management • Life Skills • Pro Social Activities • Interpersonal Skills 	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Technology Dependency Programs with a parent component that address the following, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-tasking through the use of technology • Sexting • Gaming • Cyber Bullying/HIB • Social Media 	Yes	Yes	No
9	Vocational Skills Employment Program. Program will include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Training • Skills Development • Job Coaching • Job Placement 	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Transportation Services	No	No	Yes
11	MDT	Yes	Yes	No
12	Mentoring programs	No	No	Yes

REENTRY

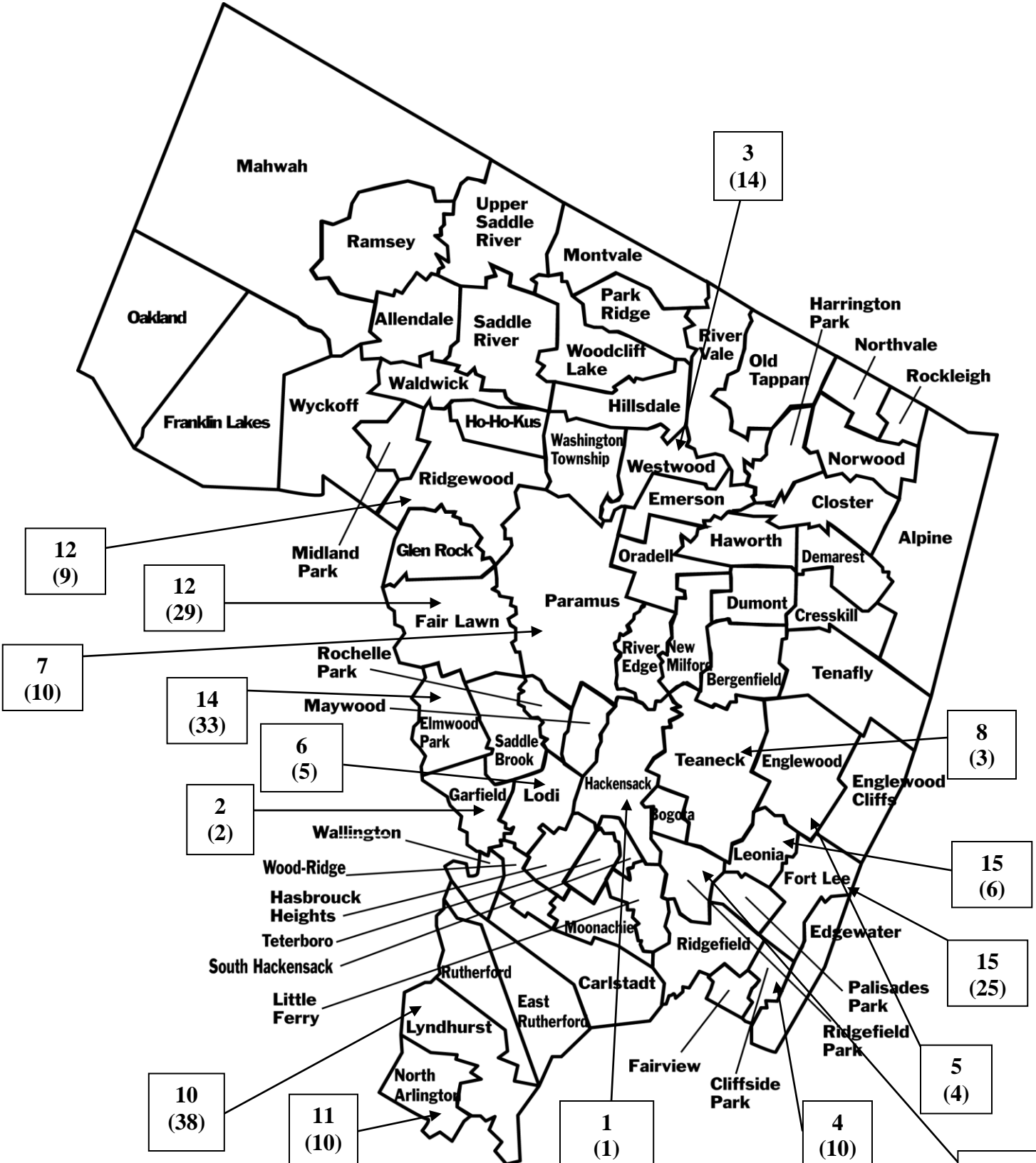
For the purposes of this plan, the use of the term Reentry only applies to committed youth paroled from a Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facility and supervised by the JJC’s Office of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services and to juveniles disposed to a JJC program as a condition of probation and supervised by the Department of Probation. Reentry is a mechanism for providing additional support during this transitional period in order to foster the successful reintegration of juveniles into their communities. Given this goal, Reentry programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services to youth, regardless of their age, that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

REENTRY				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	In home family interventions	Yes	Yes	No
2	Mentoring	No	No	Yes
3	Vocational Skills Employment Program. Program will include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Training • Skills Development • Job Coaching • Job Placement 	Yes	No	Yes
4	MDT	Yes	Yes	No



Attachments
(e.g., Additional data, copy of survey, etc.)

2019 TOP FIFTEEN BERGEN COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES RANKED BY NUMBER OF JUVENILE CHARGES FILED



RANK - TOP 15 MUNICIPALITIES: 1) Hackensack; 2) Garfield; 3) Westwood; 4) Cliffside Park; 5) Englewood; 6) Lodi; 7) Paramus; 8) Teaneck; 9) Ridgefield Park; 10) Lyndhurst; 11) N. Arlington; 12) Fair Lawn & Ridgewood; 14) Elmwood Park; 15) Fort Lee & Leonia
 New to Top Ranking 2019 – Westwood, Paramus, Ridgefield Park, Lyndhurst, Elmwood Park, Fort Lee
 No longer in Top Ranking 2019: Mahwah – 17, Bergenfield – 22
NOTES: 1) Numbers in the bracket indicate the 2018 RANK; 2) Omitted from the rank is the number of out-of-county and out-of-state juveniles & offenses, and number of Violations of Probation; 3) Expanded to 15 to show top 20%

2019 Bergen County Juvenile Offenses

Municipalities	Municipal Juveniles	Municipal Offenses	Non Municipal Juveniles	Non Municipal Offenses	Total Bergen County Juveniles	Total Bergen County Offenses	Out of County Juveniles	Out of County Offenses	Out of State Juveniles	Out of State Offenses	Total Juveniles	Total Offenses	Rank by Municipal Only Offenses	Ranked by Total BC Offenses (Municipal and Non-Municipal) (Shown on Map)
ALLENDALE	4	9	6	12	10	21	1	2	0	0	11	23	29	20
ALPINE	0	0	9	16	9	16	0	0	7	9	16	25	60	29
BERGENFIELD	7	19	1	1	8	20	0	0	0	0	8	20	16	22
BOGOTA	2	2	2	7	4	9	0	0	3	106	7	115	49	37
CARLSTADT	2	2	1	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	3	7	49	44
CLIFFSIDE PK.	14	23	15	35	29	58	4	36	0	0	33	94	12	4
CLOSTER	2	2	2	3	4	5	4	8	0	0	8	13	49	53
CRESSKILL	1	7	1	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	2	8	30	40
DEMAREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	65
DUMONT	5	5	1	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	37	47
E. RUTHERFORD	3	6	4	4	7	10	3	25	0	0	10	35	33	35
EDGEWATER	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	12	0	0	5	14	54	60
ELMWOOD PK.	15	20	5	7	20	27	1	5	0	0	21	32	15	14
EMERSON	7	17	2	3	9	20	0	0	1	4	10	24	20	22
ENGLEWOOD	31	53	3	3	34	56	2	3	1	4	37	63	4	5
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	4	60	65
FAIRLAWN	16	27	3	3	19	30	3	8	1	3	23	41	9	12
FAIRVIEW	6	7	5	7	11	14	3	7	0	0	14	21	30	31
FT. LEE	11	22	2	4	13	26	0	0	9	18	22	44	13	15
FRANKLIN LKS.	1	2	2	2	3	4	0	0	1	1	4	5	49	55
GARFIELD	40	58	12	18	52	76	6	8	2	2	60	86	3	2
GLEN ROCK	4	7	3	8	7	15	3	9	0	0	10	24	30	30
HACKENSACK	44	90	18	34	62	124	6	16	7	27	75	167	1	1
HARRINGTON PK	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	54	61
HAS. HEIGHTS	8	18	4	6	12	24	4	11	0	0	16	35	18	18
HAWORTH	2	4	5	15	7	19	2	5	0	0	9	24	39	25
HILLSDALE	8	14	3	4	11	18	1	1	1	2	13	21	23	27
HO-HO-KUS	1	4	3	5	4	9	0	0	1	2	5	11	39	37
LEONIA	10	15	7	11	17	26	1	2	0	0	18	28	22	15
LITTLE FERRY	2	3	1	11	3	14	0	0	0	0	3	14	43	31
LODI	25	41	7	12	32	53	3	4	0	0	35	57	5	6
LYNDHURST	19	28	5	7	24	35	4	5	0	0	28	40	8	10
MAHWAH	15	21	3	4	18	25	0	0	6	11	24	36	14	17
MAYWOOD	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0	1	1	3	7	60	47
MIDLAND PK.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	65
MONTVALE	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	7	5	10	43	58
MOONACHIE	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	54	61
N. MILFORD	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	54	61
N. ARLINGTON	18	27	2	4	20	31	9	18	3	8	32	57	9	11
NORTHVALE	1	1	2	7	3	8	0	0	0	0	3	8	54	40
NORWOOD	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	43	58
OAKLAND	3	6	1	1	4	7	0	0	0	0	4	7	33	44
OLD TAPPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	65
ORADELL	1	2	7	10	8	12	0	0	0	0	8	12	49	33
PALISADES PK.	3	5	2	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	5	8	37	40

2019 Bergen County Juvenile Offenses

Municipalities	Municipal Juveniles	Municipal Offenses	Non Municipal Juveniles	Non Municipal Offenses	Total Bergen County Juveniles	Total Bergen County Offenses	Out of County Juveniles	Out of County Offenses	Out of State Juveniles	Out of State Offenses	Total Juveniles	Total Offenses	Rank by Municipal Only Offenses	Ranked by Total BC Offenses (Municipal and Non-Municipal) (Shown on Map)
PARAMUS	9	14	29	35	38	49	26	34	11	16	75	99	23	7
PARK RIDGE	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	2	4	6	39	55
RAMSEY	5	10	1	2	6	12	0	0	1	3	7	15	26	32
RIDGEFIELD	3	3	1	2	4	5	2	4	0	0	6	9	43	53
RIDGEFIELD PARK	14	32	6	11	20	43	1	3	2	8	23	54	6	9
RIDGEWOOD	20	27	3	3	23	30	0	0	0	0	23	30	9	12
RIVEREDGE	3	6	0	0	3	6	1	1	0	0	4	7	33	47
RIVERVALE	2	4	2	4	4	8	0	0	1	14	5	22	39	40
ROCHELLE PK.	1	1	4	8	5	9	3	6	0	0	8	15	54	37
ROCKLEIGH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	60	65
RUTHERFORD	5	10	5	9	10	19	2	6	0	0	12	25	26	25
SADDLE BROOK	11	17	4	4	15	21	3	4	0	0	18	25	20	20
SADDLE RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	65
S. HACKENSACK	0	0	3	6	3	6	2	4	1	1	6	11	60	47
TEANECK	15	30	6	18	21	48	4	10	2	5	27	63	7	8
TENAFLY	3	6	1	1	4	7	0	0	1	3	5	10	33	44
TETERBORO	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	15	0	0	8	16	60	61
U.SADDLE RIVER	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	3	5	43	55
WALDWICK	8	19	2	3	10	22	0	0	1	4	11	26	16	19
WALLINGTON	1	3	3	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	4	6	43	47
WASH. TWP.	6	18	0	0	6	18	0	0	0	0	6	18	18	27
WESTWOOD	6	63	4	7	10	70	0	0	0	0	10	70	2	3
WOODCLIFF LK.	0	0	3	6	3	6	0	0	1	1	4	7	60	47
WOODRIDGE	5	14	3	6	8	20	0	0	0	0	8	20	23	22
WYCKOFF	6	10	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	6	10	26	35
Total	465	871	234	411	699	1282	117	276	72	267	888	1825		
2018					760	1,387					951	2,459		
2017					1,047	2,040					1,265	2,459		
2016					1,178	2,123					1,767	3,301		
2015					1,378	2,561					1,540	2,832		
2014					2,081	3,756					2,298	4,034		
2013					2,098	3,731					2,352	4,065		
2012					2,792	4,918					3,014	5,193		
2011					2,828	4,983					3,053	5,257		
2010					2,728	4,487					3,001	4,857		
2009					3,103	5,145					3,362	5,452		
2008					2,951	5,205					3,250	5,598		

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: BC Division of Family Guidance
Program: Adolescent Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)
Date of Review: Wednesday, May 1, 2019 at 4:00PM
Point on Continuum: Disposition and Detention
Funding: \$142,048 (Source: Partnership and Family Court)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: John Zellers, Administrator; John Cuttito, Clinical Director
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton, Seth Victor

Program Description: Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Program (ASAP) is a NJ State Licensed addiction services outpatient treatment program providing comprehensive and holistic treatment options to youth. The goal of the program is to identify the level of treatment needed for youth who have been identified by the court as having a suspected substance abuse issue and to provide community based outpatient treatment to help the youth achieve and maintain abstinence. The program provides assessment, drug testing, motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral therapies, psycho-education, and pro-social and experiential activities. Parents are encouraged to participate in a weekly support group throughout the course of treatment to assist them in supporting their teen's recovery efforts. Both youth and their family participate in services geared toward broadening their knowledge of the effects of substance abuse and strategies for relapse prevention. Referrals are from JFCIU, schools, JCC, JDC, Court, Probation, parents and family members, and self-referrals.

Objectives & Related Activities:

Provide 220 court-ordered substance abuse assessments.

Treatment Program: Provide 500 individual counseling sessions to identify and explore core issues and self-examination projects such as the Step One Workbook, the Life Story and the Relapse Prevention Plan.

Provide 192 group counseling sessions (96 for boys; 96 for girls), that focus on education, anger management, improving life skills, decreasing impulsive acting out, self-advocacy, negotiation, and acceptance of responsibility and consequences.

Provide 48 groups for parents.

Provide 10 experiential sessions and/or expressive arts to enhance life experience increase tolerance and promote cooperative behavior. Activities include physical, cultural, community service, creative and educational experiences.

Caseload of 15 youths.

A total of 81 youths in treatment.

Contracted Outcomes:

60% of clients will complete Phase I by achieving abstinence, increasing their knowledge of substance abuse and preparing and presenting their Step One Workbook

50% of clients who move into Phase II will begin attending Twelve-Step meetings and prepare and present their Life Story

70% of clients who complete Phase II will move into Phase III. Participants in Phase III will complete all program requirements, develop and present their Relapse Prevention Plan and proceed to graduate from the program

100% of youth in detention, with a court order for a substance abuse assessment will have a completed assessment within three business days

1st Quarter 2019 Level of Service:

19/81 youth (23%) (9 carried over),

138/500 individual counseling hours (28%),

22/96 boys group (23%),

22/96 girls group (23%),
8/48 parent group (17%),
7/10 experiential sessions (70%),
45/220 evaluations only (20%)

1st Quarter 2019 Outcomes Achieved:

9/14 (64%) completed Phase I (target 60%),
7/14 (50%) completed Phase II (target 50%),
3/5 (60%) completed Phase III and graduated from the program (target 70%),
5/5 (100%) of youth in detention with a court order for substance abuse assessment had a completed assessment within three (3) business days (target 100%)
There were 3 graduates this quarter. Each graduate receives a certificate of completion as well as light refreshments

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To explore other transportation options (other than bus/train passes)

The program stated they took the following actions:

For the clients that have NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid they were given information on LogistiCare, they provide non-emergency medical transportation

The actions resulted in the following impact:

LogistiCare have been providing transportation to and from our program for our clients.

The monitoring team met with John Zellers, Administrator and John Cuttito, Clinical Director. Mr. Zellers gave an overview of the program. He talked about the target population. He explained the parent involvement with the youth and the program. The team observed the youth participating in a cooking experiential. The instructor was engaging the youth and the staff was interacting in an appropriate and helpful manner. The team interviewed three staff members. Transportation is an ongoing issue. A discussion was had regarding possible solutions. A few ideas discussed were a program controlled account with a ride sharing service and/or the program staff picking up and dropping youth off. When asked the best part of the program and what helps the youth the most, the staff said, the flexibility of the program and the team works well together. There is no splitting; teens are resistant at first then they appreciate the staff/structure. The staff tries to incorporate up to date media like movies about relevant topics and trends to modernize the material, which the youth stated can be out of date. The team interviewed three juveniles. Both staff and juveniles discussed the need to have dinner available at the program. Many of the youth are attending directly from school and the program takes place during “dinner time”. The youth enjoyed the activities especially the cooking.

Monitoring Team Recommendations:

To provide a meal for the youth in the program and/or incorporate a meal for the youth in the curriculum

To explore possible solutions to the ongoing transportation issues

To submit fiscal reports on time

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant - 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 7 Standards Met; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 3 Standards Met; 4) Program Services – 4 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (access is dependent on town and transportation route), 1 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development – 5 Standards Met, 2 Yes; 6) Juvenile Files (current) – 7 Standards Met; 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations – 11 Yes, 2 No, 1 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/ Procedures – 4 Yes, 1 No (no first quarter fiscal report submitted), 1 Not applicable; 10) Client Services – 6 Standards Met.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved July 2, 2019

2019 BCYSC COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: BC Division of Family Guidance
Program: Alternatives to Detention –ATD with or without Bracelet Electronic Monitoring-BEM
Date of Review: Tuesday, June 11, 2019
Point on Continuum: Detention Alternative
Funding: \$38,720 (Source: State Community Partnership)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: John Cuttito, Clinical Director
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton, Anne Giacobbe

Program Description:

The Bergen County Alternative to Detention (ATD) program is a court-ordered program which allows Bergen County juveniles who have been charged with one or more delinquent acts to remain in their community rather than being detained in the JDC, while awaiting the outcome of their court case. It is designed to ensure both the safety of the juvenile and the community. Services include intensive supervision and monitoring including electronic bracelet (24/7) when court ordered, daily phone contacts, psycho-educational groups and pro-social activities, regular contact with school and/or place of employment, home visits and communication with parents or guardians. Services are short-term (30-60 days) and include varying levels of monitoring and supervision, depending on the nature of the offense and level of risk, ranging from home visits/phone contacts for lower risk youth, to electronic monitoring for highest risk. Case management services also are included. ATD provides a continuum of monitoring and support services ranging from minimal to most intensive (bracelet electronic monitoring) to ensure the youth's appearance at court for the disposition of their case. Youth progress through 3 levels: 4 weeks on Level 3, 4 weeks on Level 2 (56 days of active programming) and the remaining on Level 1. ATD staff review each youth's progress in the program at least once weekly. Serious violations of program rules may result in an immediate increase in supervision level. The program will also work in conjunction with probation to provide bracelet electronic monitoring to youth placed on probation and court ordered to be placed on bracelet electronic monitoring. For youth who are court ordered to be placed on bracelet electronic monitoring, up to 5,475 (365 x 15) bracelet days are available, including in use and available bracelets. Funding will be utilized specifically for the Electronic Bracelets, Program Activities and Consultants, and Meals for the Afternoon Reporting. A portion of the funding will be utilized for three per diem workers to run the groups twice a week. Referrals are from Family Court.

Objectives & Related Activities:

Maintain safety for juvenile and community while awaiting the final disposition of their case.

- Intensive supervision and monitoring including electronic bracelet (24/7) when court ordered.
- Daily phone contacts
- Psycho-educational groups and pro-social activities (yoga, etc.)
- Regular contact with school and/or place of employment
- Home visits and communication with parents or guardians

Contracted Outcomes:

95% of juveniles will remain in the community and not incur additional charges while awaiting the final disposition of their case

85% of juveniles will attend all court hearings and comply with court mandates

2019 1st Quarter Level of Service:

31/50 youths (62%); 1188/3,285 bracelet days (36%)
1 probation bracelet

2019 1ST Quarter Outcomes Achieved:

39/41 95% remained in the community;
39/41 95% complied with court mandates.

Comments:**Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:**

To explore the possibility to increase staffing and hire masters level clinicians and/or clinicians trained in working with the population

To have staff complete cultural diversity training before the end of the year

To submit fiscal reports in a more timely fashion

The program stated they took the following actions:

Regarding increased staffing, please see above.

Regarding cultural competency training, training specific to this area has been made available to staff,

Regarding on time submission of fiscal reports, the Division continues to strive for improved delivery time of its required fiscal reporting.

The actions resulted in the following impact:

Staff have access to training to raise their level of awareness to the importance of being sensitive to the gender preferences and respectful of cultural beliefs.

The monitoring team met with John Cuttito, Clinical Director. The team conducted two staff interviews and three juvenile interviews as well as the file review. There were some issues with a few of the files (blank consent form signed and a form in an incorrect file). Staffing continues to be an issue with the program. There is one dedicated staff member, a supervisor, and two vacant per diem positions. If a staff member is not present the program has to borrow from another program. The youth interviewed spoke highly of the program and suggested a more diverse selection of activities in particular outdoor activities such as basketball or other exercise. There was a discussion regarding staff training. All staff are required to receive the cultural competency and gender specific training. The meals continue to be a welcomed addition to the program for both staff and youth. Staff stated it helps with engagement and is very bonding.

Monitoring Team Recommendations:

To fill the vacant per diem positions with masters level clinicians and/or clinicians trained in working with the population

To have all staff complete cultural diversity and gender specific training training before the end of the year

To submit fiscal reports on time

To explore having staff trained in the nurtured heart approach

To explore other varied activities the youth may benefit from such as outdoor activities

To explore other guest speakers and varied topics such as vocations and careers

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant – 3 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 1 Above Standard, 6 Standards Met; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 3 Standards Met; 4) Program Services – 5 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development – 4 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (no attempt yet to fill per diem positions; vacant per diem positions need to be filled), 2 – Yes (Cultural diversity and gender specific trainings to be completed before the end of the year for all staff); 6) Juvenile Files (current) – 7 Standards Met; 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations – 9 Yes, 5 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/ Procedures – 3 Yes, 1 No (Fiscal reports need to be submitted on time), 2 Not Applicable; 10) Client Services – 5 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved August 6, 2019

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: BC Division of Family Guidance
Program: Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)
Date of Review: Friday, May 17, 2019 at 10:30 AM
Point on Continuum: Diversion and Reentry
Funding: \$60,859 (Source: State Community Partnership and Family Court)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: John Cuttito, Clinical Director; Danielle Osenbruck, Clinical Supervisor
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton, Janice Conti

Program Description: Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) program is an intensive family and community-based program that addresses the multiple determinants of serious antisocial and maladaptive behavior in adolescents. MST is recognized by the federal government as a “Blue Print Program”. The multi-systemic approach views individuals as being part of a complex network of interconnected systems that encompasses individual, family, and extra-familial (peer, school, neighborhood) factors. The overriding goal of MST is to empower parents with the skills and resources needed to independently address the inevitable difficulties that arise in raising teenagers and to empower youth to cope with family, peer, school, and neighborhood problems. Referrals are from the JFCIU and the JJC.

Objectives & Related Activities:

Engage and assess families to identify strengths and risk factors.

Develop and implement treatment plan to address identified problems, in collaboration with family members. Provide 1 to 2 in-home visits per week per youth/family, for a total of a minimum of 290 and a maximum of 377 in-home counseling sessions.

Caseload of 5 youths/families.

A total of 14 youths/families (12 diversion/2 reentry) served during the contract term.

Outcomes:

80% will not require a crisis court petition/commit an offense during their time in treatment.

80% will be attending school and not be truant, attending vocational training, or have a job.

85% of parents will demonstrate improved parenting skills necessary for handling subsequent problems at the time the case is closed.

1st Quarter 2019 Level of Service: No first quarter narrative report submitted/No LOS due to lack of staffing on the grant side

1st Quarter 2019 Outcomes Achieved: No first quarter narrative report submitted/No outcomes due to lack of staffing on the grant side

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To use a separate referral form for referrals made outside of JFCIU

To allow MST therapists the ability to flex their time in order to accommodate families’ schedule

To separate file documents and organize them in chronological order

To submit fiscal reports in a more timely fashion

The program stated they took the following actions:

While a separate form was not implemented, referrals are identified as JFCIU versus non.

Though MST therapists were always able to flex their time to support the needs of their families, the ability to flex was re-communicated to the team.

Documents are organized chronologically

This program experienced significant changes in budget resulting in delays

The actions resulted in the following impact:

The changes implemented have increased program administrative control and given MST therapists greater ability to respond to family scheduling needs.

The monitoring team met with John Cuttito, Director of Clinical Services and Danielle Osenbruck, Clinical Supervisor. They gave an overview of the program describing the target population and the parameters of the program. It was described as parent-focused enhancing skills to address behaviors. The program has extensive training for each therapist. The program was commended for their approach and effectiveness. The team interviewed two staff members and two parents. The parent interviews were very positive and spoke highly of the staff and the modality. The fiscal and narrative reports were discussed. The narrative report was submitted after the close of the first quarter reports and will be on time next quarter. The fiscal report was late due to the reduction in funding and the staff assured the team they are making an effort to submit the fiscal report in a timely fashion. The staff also told the team they are in the process of filling the vacant staff position.

Monitoring Team Recommendations:

To submit fiscal and narrative reports on time

To fill the vacant staff position as soon as possible with a bilingual staff member due to the population served

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant – Not Monitored; 2) Program Environment –Not Monitored; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 Standards Met, 2 Not Applicable (No first quarter narrative report submitted); 4) Program Services - 2 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (Bilingual staff member no longer with program), 3 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development – 2 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (vacant staff position, bilingual recommended due to the population served), 2 Yes; 6) Juvenile Files (current) - 7 Standards Met; 7) Juvenile Files (former) - 4 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations – 2 Yes, 3 No, 7 Not Applicable, 2 Could not be answered at the time (No narrative report); 9) Policy/ Procedures - 4 Yes, 1 No (fiscal reports need to be submitted on time), 1 Not Applicable; 10) Client Services – 6 Standards Met.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved August 6, 2019

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: BC Division of Family Guidance
Program: Psychological Evaluations
Date of Review: Monday, May 13, 2019 at 10:00am
Point on Continuum: Disposition and Detention
Funding: \$48,727 (Source: Family Court)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: John Cuttito, Clinical Director; Kristen Ambrosio, Assistant Director
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton, Rosemarie Lobretto

Program Description: Psychological Evaluation program will be an expansion of the DFG Forensic Unit to provide a comprehensive psychological evaluation that will include interviews with the youth and primary caregivers; collateral interviews with other professionals working with the youth such as child study team members; review of pertinent documentation; and administration and interpretation of psychometric testing. Referrals are from Court and Probation

Objectives & Related Activities:

10 evaluations in detention
40 evaluations in community

Contracted Outcomes:

85% of referred adolescents will have a psychological assessment report completed within 15 days of referral (in community)

100% of referred adolescents will have a psychological assessment report completed within 10 days of referral (detention)

1st Quarter 2019 Level of Service:

7/50 evaluations (14%), 3/10 detention (30%), 4/40 in community (10%)

1st Quarter 2019 Outcomes Achieved:

3/3 (100%) of referred adolescents (detention) had a psychological report completed within 10 days of referral (target 100%)

3/3 (100%) of referred adolescents (in community) had a psychological report completed within 15 days of referral (target 85%)

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To hire a second staff member as soon as possible
To submit fiscal reports in a more timely fashion
To have staff complete cultural diversity training before the end of the year

The program stated they took the following actions:

A second psychologist is scheduled to begin work in mid July 2019
Every effort is made to submit financial reports to the YSC on time working within the other county fiscal requirements.
Trainings specific to cultural diversity and LGBTQ issues were added to the training plan at the end of 2018

The actions resulted in the following impact:

n/a

The monitoring team received an overview of the program from John Cuttito, Clinical Director and Kristen Ambrosio, Assistant Director. A staff interview could not be conducted. The staff member is on medical leave and a per diem is filling in. The program discussed the difficulty in filling the second clinical psychologist position and hopes to hire at least two new staff members by July. The program discussed the difficulty in submitting fiscal reports on time and stated they will reevaluate and reappoint staff in order to improve the process and priority of fiscal reporting.

Monitoring Team Recommendations:

To hire a second staff member as soon as possible

To submit fiscal reports on time

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant – 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 2 Standards Met, 5 Not Monitored; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met; 4) Program Services - 3 Standards Met, 3 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development - 3 Standards Met, 2 Yes, 2 Not Applicable (Staff on medical leave per diem filling in); 6) Juvenile Files (current) – n/a; 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations – 6 Yes, 8 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/ Procedures - 4 Yes, 1 No (fiscal reports need to be submitted on time), 1 Not Applicable; 10) Client Services – 4 Standards Met, 2 Not Applicable.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved July 2, 2019

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: BC Division of Family Guidance
Program: Using Technology Responsibly
Date of Review: Monday, June 17, 2018 at 1:30pm
Point on Continuum: Diversion and Disposition
Funding: \$26,390 (Source: Partnership and Family Court)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Kristen Ambrosio, Assistant Director, John Cuttito, Clinical Director
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton-Dover, Diana Moskal, and Michael Silverman

Program Description: Using Technology Responsibly program (UTR) encompasses the existing programs Teen Education About Cyber Harassment (TEACH) and Teens Using Technology Responsibly (TUTER). They provide a comprehensive approach to addressing problems associated with sexting and cyberbullying. The goals of UTR have been to provide juveniles with education and intervention in order to decrease future similar behavior and to prevent further involvement in the formal juvenile justice process. Both programs are designed to bring about a greater understanding of the impact and consequences of using cell phones, internet, and social media in ways that harm others and themselves. The curriculums target the juveniles' motivations, thoughts, attitudes and attributions regarding these behaviors. Referrals are from Bergen County Municipal Police Departments and the Bergen County Prosecutor's Office, Court, JCC, JFCIU, Probation.

Objectives & Related Activities:

A total of 30 youths/families served during the contract term.

A total of 240 sessions served during the contract term (30 comprehensive assessments, 5 individual/group psycho-educational sessions for each youth totaling 150 sessions, and 2 family sessions totaling 60 sessions).

Outcomes:

- 1) 90% of all juveniles will have no further involvement in the juvenile justice system for the duration of their participation in the program.
- 2) 90% of all juveniles will achieve a greater knowledge of sexting and cyberbullying including effects, consequences and impact on victims and themselves.
- 3) 90% of all guardians will report increased knowledge of sexting and cyber bullying and will indicate that they are better equipped to monitor their children.

1st Quarter 2019 Level of Service: 19/30 families (63%) (14 carried over and included), 5/30 comprehensive Assessments (17%), 55/150 youth sessions (37%), 15/60 parent sessions (25%)

1st Quarter 2019 Outcomes Achieved:

19/19 (100%) of all juveniles had no further involvement in the juvenile justice system for the duration of the program (target 90%),
9/9 (100%) of juveniles achieved a greater knowledge of sexting and cyberbullying effects, consequences, and impact (target 90%),
15/15 (100%) of parents reported an increase of knowledge of sexting and cyberbullying effects, consequences, and impact and indicated they were better equipped to monitor their children (target 90%)

Comments

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To submit fiscal reports in a more timely fashion

To have staff complete cultural diversity training before the end of the year

To explore the possibility of opening the program to other points of the continuum such as prevention

The program stated they took the following actions:

The Division has a new Finance Manager. Efforts will be renewed to have fiscal reports delivered more timely.

Staff are required to complete cultural diversity training as part of professional licensure.

Exploration of adding other points on the continuum to the contract to be scheduled.

The monitoring team began the review with staff interviews. The team interviewed three staff members including the program supervisor. The team conducted a juvenile interview and a complete file review. The monitoring team was concerned two of last year's recommendations were not addressed. A discussion was had regarding submitting fiscal reports on time and coming up with an action plan to achieve this recommendation. Transportation is an issue for some youth and families. The staff felt workbooks would benefit the program. However, the supervisor stated he has been unable to find any suitable workbooks. Incorporating technology within the program has been an issue due to poor connectivity and lack of resources. The program is above standard in achieving outcomes.

Monitoring Team Comments/Recommendations:

To submit fiscal reports on time

To explore transportation assistance option for clients (youth and families)

To add a line in the budget for bus passes

To further explore workbooks on the topics of the program

To hire additional staff to fill vacant position

To utilize reliable technology and plan for any issues that may arise with the incorporation of technology

To explore the possibility of opening the program to other points of the continuum such as prevention

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant – 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 4 Standards Met, 3 Not Monitored; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met; 4) Program Services - 4 Standards Met, 2 Needs Improvement (not budgeted for bus passes); 5) Staff Training and Development - 4 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (Staff position vacant), 2 Yes; 6) Juvenile Files (current) - 6 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations – 10 Yes, 4 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/ Procedures - 4 Yes, 2 No (fiscal reports need to be submitted on time); 10) Client Services – 6 Standards Met

BCYSC Approved:

Approved August 6, 2019

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: Children's Aid and Family Services
Program: Center for Alcohol and Drug Resources Primary Delinquency Prevention (Second Step) program
Date of Review: Thursday, May 30, 2019 at 12:30PM
Point on Continuum: Delinquency Prevention
Funding: \$92,773 (Source: SCP)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Robin Wanner, Director of Coalition and Community Services, Stephanie Drag, Director School and Family Services, and Marigrace Flynn, Prevention Specialist
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton, Jorge Sandoval and Michelle Hart-Loughlin

Program Description: Primary Delinquency Prevention (Second Step) program utilizes the Second Step evidence based curriculum. The target population is sixth and seventh grade students between ages 10-14 years old in the Hackensack, Teaneck, Englewood, and Fort Lee school districts. The program specifically aims to decrease acceptance of physical and relational aggression while increasing social-emotional competence. It also promotes an environmental shift in attitudes, values and behaviors among the school population. There are five major themes covered across the lessons: empathy and communication, bullying prevention, emotion management and coping, problem solving, goal setting, and decision-making, and substance abuse prevention. Referrals are from Hackensack, Teaneck, Englewood, and Fort Lee school districts. The program expanded its current scope of services to assist the Teaneck and Englewood school districts with the development of a peer leadership group in their high schools. The groups will work towards creating protective community environments to decrease risk factors that are often the catalyst for gang involvement and substance use initiation and misuse which lead to increases in juvenile arrests. All peer leadership groups will adopt the name of and be modeled on the very successful Empower Peers, Inspire Change (EPIC) peer leadership group that has been in existence in Garfield since 2009.

Objectives & Related Activities:

Implement the 10-session evidence-based Second Step program to middle school students in Hackensack, Teaneck, Fort Lee & Englewood.

Administer pre and post attitude surveys to all students participating in Second Step.

Utilize lecture, group activities, role-plays and DVDs during class sessions.

Provide training for school staff on Second Step program components and ways of integrating the program into their classroom.

Inform parents about the Second Step program prior to program implementation through either a formal presentation or written communication dependent on the school administrator's preference.

Total number of students to be served is approximately 1,050 depending on class size. Total number of classes 48 groups at 10 sessions each for a total of 480 sessions.

EPIC - youth grades 9-12 in Teaneck and Englewood school districts

Contracted Outcomes:

There will be a 5-10% decrease in acceptance of physical and relational aggression

70% of students will utilize at least one skill from the Second Step Program

75% of classroom teachers will acknowledge an increase in student use of Second Step skills

1st Quarter 2019 LOS: 11/48 groups (23%), 176/480 sessions (37%), 373 youth

1st Quarter 2019 Outcomes Achieved:

There was an average decrease of 9.47% in acceptance of physical and relational aggression

95% of students utilized at least one skill from the Second Step Program

100% of classroom teachers acknowledged an increase in student use of Second Step skills

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

Last year we were requested to explore ways to translate the curriculum into Spanish

The program stated they took the following actions:

With additional funding provided by the YSC, we were able to get all the packets and homework translated into Spanish by professional translators.

The actions resulted in the following impact:

By having bilingual materials and making packets that contain both languages, more youth are able to participate in the program in a manner that is more effective, particularly in the community of Englewood.

The monitoring team began the monitoring by interviewing three juveniles. The team then observed the program at one of the Fort Lee schools. The environment was not ideal (noisy, etc). The prevention specialist did a very good job of listening and repeating what the youth were saying and incorporating all of the youth in the lesson. It was interactive and the staff was engaging the students. After the classroom observation, the team met with Robin Wanner, Director of Coalition and Community Services, Stephanie Drag, Director School and Family Services, Marigrace Flynn, Prevention Specialist at the agency's location to discuss the program. The team interviewed three staff members. The team performed the file review at the end.

Monitoring Team Recommendations:

To explore smart board trainings

To explore ways to enhance the program (such as videos and interactive lessons)

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant – 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 3 Above Standard; 4 Standards Met; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met; 4) Program Services - 2 Above Standard, 4 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development – 1 Above Standard, 4 Standards Met, 2 Yes; 6) Juvenile Files (current) - 3 Standards Met, 4 Not Applicable; 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standard Met, 1 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations - 7 Yes, 7 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/Procedures - 5 Yes, 1 No; 10) Client Services - 2 Standards Met, 4 Not Applicable.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved August 6, 2019

2019 BCYSC COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: Care Plus NJ, Inc.
Program: Brighter Future
Date of Review: Thursday, May 9, 2019
Point on Continuum: Diversion and Disposition
Funding: \$45,515 (Source: SCP and Family Court)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Nicole McQuillen, Vice President of Children and Family Services,
Jamie Lagana, Program Director
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton, Jaclyn Sabatelli, and Adiyah Washington

Program Description: The Brighter Future Program utilizes Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), which is an evidence based cognitive behavioral counseling program that combines education, group and individual counseling and structured exercises in the form of prescribed homework assignments. MRT addresses beliefs and reasoning. It is a systematic step-by-step group counseling treatment approach. The MRT program is structured around 16 objectively defined steps focusing on seven core treatment domains: confrontation of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors; assessment of current relationships; reinforcement of positive behavior and habits; positive identity formation; enhancement of self-concept; decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance; and development of higher stages of moral reasoning. Referrals are from Law Enforcement, JFCIU, Court, JCC, Juvenile Intake, Probation

Objectives & Related Activities: Provide 52 youth 10 sessions each totaling 520 sessions 50 one-hour training sessions for parents/guardians. Total of 52 youths served during the contract term.

Contracted Outcomes:

75% of juveniles who complete the program will demonstrate improvement in their cognitive and behavioral responses to anger as well as increased insight of motives, feelings and triggers

80% of juveniles who complete the program will demonstrate a decrease in identified negative behaviors

85% of participating parent/guardian will demonstrate an increased knowledge of effective anger management strategies

1st Quarter 2019 Level of Service: 12/52 youth (23%), (7 carried over, but not included), 28/520 youth sessions (23%), 13/50 family sessions (26%)

1st Quarter 2019 Outcomes Achieved:

0/0 (No surveys returned) improved cognitive/behavioral responses to anger (target 75%)

1/2 (50%) decreased identified negative behaviors (target 80%)

1/2 (50) of parents increased knowledge of anger management strategies (target 85%)

***Low LOS and low outcomes (program is dependent on the ebbs and flows of Court)**

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To explore the possibility of an open group concept for the end of the group sessions

To continue to try to engage parents and increase participation

To submit fiscal reports on time

The monitoring team met with Nicole McQuillen, Vice President of Children and Family Services and Jamie Lagana, Program Director. The team received an overview of the program as well as handouts, charts, and graphs. The Monitoring Team reviewed the charts and graphs provided by the agency. The first few indicated age, gender, and

ethnicity of the clients served. The last few indicated the outcomes from 2018. The team conducted a staff interview with two staff members. The team met with three youth from the program.

Monitoring Team Recommendations:

To submit fiscal reports on time

To complete gender specific training before the end of the year

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant – 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 7 Standards Met; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 2 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (low referrals in first quarter); 4) Program Services - 4 Standards Met, 2 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development - 5 Standards Met, 1 Yes 1 No; 6) Juvenile Files (current) – 6 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations - 9 Yes, 5 Not Applicable ; 9) Policy/ Procedures - 4 Yes, 1 No (fiscal reports need to be submitted on time), 1 Not Applicable; 10) Client Services - 6 Standards Met

BCYSC Approved:

Approved July 2, 2019

2019 BCYSC COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: Care Plus NJ, Inc.
Program: Juvenile Fire Prevention Program
Date of Review: Thursday, May 9, 2019
Point on Continuum: Delinquency Prevention, Diversion, and Disposition
Funding: \$92,749 (Source: SCP and Family Court)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Nicole McQuillen, Vice President of Children and Family Services and
Jamie Lagana, Program Director
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton, Jaclyn Sabatelli, Adiyah Washington

Program Description:

Fire Prevention program is recognized by the NJ Division of Fire Safety and is the only service of its type in Bergen County. The program contains four core components: fire setting screening interview, fire safety education sessions, clinical services, and information and referral. Each juvenile served will receive five units of service, including two units of a fire setting screening interview, and three units of fire safety education series sessions. It is also estimated that approximately 30% of the 71 youth served (21 youth) will also receive seven units of clinical services each. Referrals are from fire and police departments, Court, juvenile intake unit, DCP&P, JFCIU, JCC, Probation, other system partners, schools, and parent/guardian(s)

Objectives & Related Activities:

Provide 71 fire-setting screening interviews. 71 assessments provided by fire setting evaluator and 213 fire safety education sessions provided by volunteer fire fighters. 21 youth receiving clinical services, 147 individual clinical sessions. Provide information and referral as needed. Promote community awareness of the program and provide education to the community on fire safety topics. Case load is flexible to meet community demand. Approximately 25 youth are concurrently served at any given time. Total of 71 youths served during the contract term.

Outcomes:

90% of participants who return surveys will show no additional fire-related behaviors. Surveys are administered 3, 6 and 12 months following program completion

90% of participants will show an increase in fire safety knowledge as evidenced by pre/post test.

90% of youth will demonstrate increased self-awareness and insight in regard to the connection between their individual thoughts, feelings, and behaviors and demonstrate use of effective coping skills, as reported by the Mood and Feelings Questionnaire

1st Quarter 2019 Level of Service (LOS): 25/71 evaluations (35%) (18 carried over and included), 16/213 fire safety education sessions (8%), 5/21 youth receiving clinical services (24%), 25/147 individual clinical sessions (17%)

1st Quarter 2019 Outcomes Achieved:

5/5 (100%) clients did not participate in fire related or fire setting behaviors after 3 months (target 90%),

5/5 (100%) after 6 months (target 90%),

4/4 (100%) after 12 months (target 90%),

7/8 (88%) of clients demonstrated an increase in fire safety knowledge (target 90%),

2/2 (100%) of youth demonstrated increased self-awareness and insight in regard to the connection between their individual thoughts, feelings, and behaviors and demonstrate use of effective coping skills, as reported by the mood and feelings questionnaire (target 90%).

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To submit fiscal reports on time

To set up a site visit before the end of the year and include a juvenile and staff interview

The monitoring team received an overview of the program as well as handouts, charts, and graphs from Nicole McQuillen, Vice President of Children and Family Services and Jamie Lagana, Program Director. The monitoring team reviewed the charts and graphs provided by the agency. The first few indicated the referrals (form, source and municipality), description of the program, location of evaluations, risk level, gender, age, and ethnicity of youth. The last few indicated location of fires set, group v. individual, categories served, recidivism rate, and outcomes. A list of the program's marketing/networking as well as parents' comments and the fire assessment screening tool were provided. The team observed a fire education session. The team interviewed one juvenile and one fire educator for the staff interview.

Recommendations:

To submit fiscal reports on time

To complete gender specific training before the end of the year

To add the follow up to the juvenile file checklist

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant – 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 7 Standards Met; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 3 Standards Met; 4) Program Services -4 Standards Met, 2 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development - 5 Standards Met, 1 Yes, 1 No (to be completed before the end of the year); 6) Juvenile Files (current) – 7 Standards Met, 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (Add follow up to checklist); 8) Contractual Obligations - 9 Yes, 2 No (low level of service), 3 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/ Procedures - 4 Yes, 1 No (Fiscal reports need to be submitted on time), 1 Not applicable; 10) Client Services - 6 Standards Met

BCYSC Approved:

Approved July 2, 2019

2019 BCYSC/JCEC COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: Center for Modern Dance Education
Program: Moving Into Knowledge
Date of Review: Thursday, July 25, 2019
Point on Continuum: Delinquency Prevention
Funding: \$69,291 (Source: State Community Partnership)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Elissa Machlin-Lockwood, Artistic Director; Janice Rollo, Development Coordinator;
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton, Rocco Mazza, Marie LaTesta

Program Description: Moving Into Knowledge is a positive youth development arts program for at-risk Bergen County youth ages 8-17. Services will be provided in-school, after school, and special performance events at theatres and/or other venues in Bergen County. Classes are provided on a regular weekly schedule of both in-school and afterschool sessions between September and June of the academic year as well as three separate summer camp programs scheduled in July and August. Referrals are from schools, social service organizations, transitional housing organizations, parents and families, self-referrals.

Objectives & Related Activities:

Provide 660 hours of dance classes in-school and after school and three intensive summer camps.
Average class size is 12 youths.
Total of 180 unduplicated students served during the contract term.

2nd Quarter 2019 Level of Service: 75/180 youth (42%), 256/660 class hours (39%)

Stated Outcomes:

90% of students evaluated will show improvement in one of the following areas: educational/vocational attitudes and performance, peer relations, attitudes and behaviors, use of time/leisure activity and attitude toward positive activity, cultural knowledge, and (if applicable) family interaction.

70% of students evaluated will show improvement in two or more of the following areas: educational/vocational attitudes and performance, peer relations, attitudes and behaviors, use of time/leisure activity and attitude toward positive activity, cultural knowledge, and (if applicable) family interaction.

2nd Quarter 2019 Outcomes Achieved:

24/24 (100%) of youth evaluated showed improvement in one of the following areas: self-awareness, interpersonal skills, cognitive/learning skills, cultural awareness (target 90%)

21/24 (88%) of youth evaluated showed improvement in two of the following areas: self-awareness, interpersonal skills, cognitive/learning skills, cultural awareness (target 70%)

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To explore other transportation options (other than bus/train passes)
To explore the feasibility of purchasing a dance walker and sensory devices

The program stated they took the following actions:

CMDE purchased sensory devices with extra 2018 funds. Dance walkers and wheelchairs were investigated, but it was decided that the amount of use they would get did not justify the high cost. Some clients have used ride-share transport to come to programs, but the families have not requested that the program pay.

The impact, if any, on the program:

The sensory devices have been well-received by the clients using them.

The monitoring team attended the girls' performance. The theme for this year's performance was Free to be... The girls performed together in full ensemble, in smaller groups, and solo. The instructors explained the program had guest choreographers, a dancer using a wheelchair and a mixed ability dancer. Each choreographed one dance at the performance and the remaining dances were choreographed by the instructors and some by the girls. The youth were of different abilities and backgrounds. The performance showcased their connection and acceptance of each other as well as their self-confidence. The monitoring team noted and commended the agency for naturally fostering an environment of inclusion and acceptance. This year the girls incorporated inspirational poems that they wrote and recited. Also new this year two girls gave solo singing performances. After the performance, we received an overview of the program from the staff. The staff discussed the summer and the afterschool portions of the program. The program added an hour before and after the program to help parents that need to drop youth off early and pick them up later. This was a result from issues during last year's summer program and has been very successful. A discussion was held regarding transportation and the need for other methods besides bus/train passes. The program would need additional money for a transportation line in order to implement any of the solutions explored. The team interviewed 5 juveniles. All conveyed a very positive experience and would like to continue with dance and come back to the program next year. The team conducted staff interviews and the file review. The program has the youth create their own safe space rules: Free to be kind and inviting (works and actions), free to be in a no judgement zone and accepting, free to be respectful (self, others, space property), free to be friendly and peaceful, free to be caring, Bonus-free to have fun!

Monitoring Team Recommendations:

To explore ways to hire additional program support staff or program coordinator

To explore ways to fund the transportation options discussed

To improve acoustics explore ways to purchase a microphone to enhance performances

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant – 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment –7 Above Standard; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met; 4) Program Services – 2 Above Standard, 2 Standard Met, 2 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development – 2 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (additional program support staff or program coordinator), 2 Yes; 6) Juvenile Files (current) – 5 Standards Met, 2 Not Applicable; 7) Juvenile Files (former) –3 Standards Met, 2 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations – 8 Yes, 6 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/ Procedures – 5 Yes, 1 Not Applicable; 10) Client Services – 1 Above Standard, 5 Standards Met.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved August 6, 2019

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: North Jersey Friendship House
Program: Teaching Adolescents Skills Towards Employment (TASTE)
Date of Review: Saturday, May 18, 2019 at 11:00AM
Point on Continuum: Delinquency Prevention, Disposition
Funding: \$54,485 (Source: Family Court)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Karen Reining
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton-Dover, Janice Conti, Dallas Gray

Program Description: TASTE- Teaching Adolescents Skills Towards Employment is a vocational skills employment program for Bergen County youth ages 14-18 with priority given to youth residing in the Top Ten Municipalities. The program will have a number of components including cooking, cleaning, customer service training, and discussion groups. The program will also have various field trips to food service locations as well as guest speakers working in the field. Each youth will receive a nutritious lunch on the day of class as well as a culinary textbook, chef coat, kitchen pants, and shoes. Youth will complete the ServSafe Food Handler certification as part of the training; they will receive a 3-year certification from the National Restaurant Association. Referrals are from Court and Probation and other applicable sources

Objectives & Related Activities:

10 youth will partake in two, 18-week modules for a total of 20 clients served annually. The target population is disposed and/or at risk youth age 14-17 (unless referred by Family Court or Probation) with a priority given to youth in the top ten municipalities or older if requested.

Contracted Outcomes:

90% of the clients who begin the program will complete the 18 week module

75% of the clients completing the program will pass the ServSafe Food Handler Examination

60% of the clients finishing the class will obtain employment within 90 days of completing the program

5th Quarter 2018 Level of Service:

18/20 youth (90%), 36/36 classes (100%)

5th Quarter 2018 Outcomes Achieved:

3/7 youth who began the program completed the 18 week module. (target 90%),

3/3 of the youth completing the program passed the ServSafe Food Handler Examination. (target 75%), Outcome 3 still pending. **Please note program started late and had staffing changes. Program was extended.** There were no fiscal expenditures during the 1st quarter 2019. All expenditures were covered under the 5th quarter of the 2018 grant due to the late start of the program and staffing issues in 2018.

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To ensure referral source and date of birth are on all forms

To note outreach attempts such as attendance, missed documents in youths files

To have staff complete cultural diversity and gender specific training before the end of the year

To increase supervision of youth

To increase the presence and availability of the program director

To increase communication with Probation by providing them notes every Monday

To document phone call attempts to youth in regards to attendance

To ensure all documentation is scanned into the youth's individual files

To reinstate a theme for the food prepared and incorporate cultural diversity within the themes when possible

The program stated they took the following actions:

- Referral Source and Date of Birth have been added to all pertinent forms
- Weekly notes are added to our electronic health record system regarding outreach attempts - including phone calls and emails to youth and parents
- All staff have and will continue to complete the required training on an annual basis
- Weekly reports which include the schedule of the day and progress per participant are provided to Probation every Monday
- As we recruiting for a Program Coordinator our Clinical Director , Director of Supported Employment, and Director of Vocational Services have been attending classes and providing supervision to the staff
- All documents are uploaded to the participants electronic files
- Each week has a theme associated with it for the cooking aspect and participants are able to make recommendations as to what the theme is.

The monitoring team met with Karen Reining. The team performed staff interviews, a juvenile interview, and a review of the files. The program has shown great improvement since the last site visit. New staff has been hired and communication with probation has increased. The program has seen success with a high number of youth obtaining employment after the completion of the program, but struggles with the initial engagement.

Monitoring Team Recommendations:

To reach out to other referral sources such as schools (possibly present at a Children's Interagency Coordinating Council (CIACC) meeting) and find ways to get and retain youth in the program (the program is expanded into delinquency prevention)

To include JAMS completion forms in the electronic files

Rating Categories: 1) Physical Plant - 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 3 Above Standard, 4 Standards Met; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 Needs Improvement (The program needs to get and retain youth under delinquency prevention), 2 Standards Met; Program Services – 5 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development – 1 Above Standard, 4 Standards Met, 2 Yes; 6) Juvenile Files (current) –7 Standards Met; 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (include JAMS completion from in electronic files); 8) Contractual Obligations – 9 Yes, 5 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/ Procedures – 5 Yes, 1 No; 10) Client Services – 5 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable

BCYSC Approved:

Approved August 6, 2019

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM MONITORING INSTRUMENT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: Teaneck Public Schools
Program Reviewed: PASS Partnership
Date of Review: Wednesday, May 15, 2019
Point on Continuum: Delinquency Prevention
Funding/Source: \$61,435 (Source: State Community Partnership)
Contract Term: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Nick Campestre, Program Coordinator,
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer, Amanda Compton-Dover, Stephanie Drag, Christine Hill

Program Description: a positive youth development program beginning at the middle school level; it includes academic skills enhancement, positive, structured afterschool activities, a vocational planning and job skills component, a cognitive/behavioral protocol utilizing a points structure, anger management and conflict resolution, programming to educate and prevent substance abuse and gang participation, mentoring, character education, civic responsibility, and technology safety awareness for parents and youth. Eligible youth would be Teaneck residents, age 12-17, who have been identified by the Teaneck Police Department (school resource officer), parents, district counseling staff, other school staff, peers, or self as being at risk for serious behavior problems or delinquency. Each participant would attend a minimum of one semester-long cycle, participating in an average of 6-8 hours per week of group and family counseling activities. The primary components would be structured afterschool groups and a monthly family support group meeting for students, parents, and guardians. The program meets at the FORUM located in Teaneck High School. The program also provides prosocial activities, field trips, and team building outings. It runs from 4pm to 7pm and a light meal is provided. High school students meet on Mondays and Wednesdays. Middle school students meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays. They meet for 20 weeks during the school year between mid-January and mid-June then again in mid-September to mid December with wraparound support during the summer.

Objectives & Related Activities:

Provide an average of 12-16 hours per week of group and family counseling activities, including anger management, goal setting and other life skills, vocational and educational planning support, academic support, and social activities; supervised recreation and field trips to post-secondary schools, career sites, and team building outings. Each participant attends at least a semester long cycle. Caseload of 40 youths served during the contract term.

Outcomes:

75% of students who successfully complete the program will reduce out of school suspensions during the next school year

80% of participants will demonstrate a mastery of knowledge and implementation of skills in responding to situations and encounters that provoke violent or angry responses, pressure youth toward delinquent behavior, or escalate due to poor communication skills

50% of parents/guardians participating in the program will report moderate to significant improvement in their ability to manage conflicts with their child

80% of participating youth will show an increase in their awareness of technology safety

80% percent of participating youth will complete a tentative or hypothetical career plan that will include career research and selection, identifying secondary requirements for that career (e.g. advanced algebra), researching postsecondary preparation options (if applicable), and a timeline for completion of the plan

2019 1st Quarter Level of Service: 23/48 (58%) (20 carried over from fifth quarter and included), 57/320 group sessions (18%) (Program extended to make up missed sessions and trips)

2019 1st Quarter Outcomes: 19/19 (100%) of students that successfully completed the program reduced out of school suspensions during the next school year (target 75%),

16/19 (84%) of participants demonstrated a mastery of knowledge and implementation of skills in responding to situations and encounters that provoke violent or angry responses, pressure youth toward delinquent behavior, or escalate due to poor communication skills (target 80%),

Outcome three reported in second quarter, 16/19 (84%) youth show an increase in their awareness of technology safety (target 80%),

15/19 (79%) youth completed a tentative or hypothetical career plan that includes career research and selection, identifying secondary requirements for that career, researching postsecondary preparation options (target 80%). (Please note JAMS numbers are not correct due to the first quarter and fifth quarter running concurrently)

Comments:

The monitoring team met with Nick Campestre, Program Coordinator who gave an overview of the program. PASS and the forum work together. Nick Campestre told the team how it offers open gym, basketball, and now volleyball. The program activities enhance the youth's social skills, emotional skills, coping skills, etc. The middle school portion of the program aids the transition into high school. The students are more comfortable and engaged in the support and services provided if and when needed. A Teaneck High School graduate works as a producer and teaches photography. He links it to a specific topic each year. The team conducted three juvenile interviews and two staff interviews as well as the file review.

Recommendations:

No recommendations at this time.

Rating Categories:

1) Physical Plant – 5 Standards Met; 2) Program Environment – 1 Above Standard, 6 Standards Met; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met; 4) Program Services – 1 Above Standard, 3 Standards Met, 2 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development - 5 Standards Met, 2 Yes; 6) Juvenile Files (current) – 7 Standards Met; 7) Juvenile Files (former) – 4 Standards Met, 1 Not Applicable; 8) Contractual Obligations - 8 Yes, 6 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/Procedures - 5 Yes, 1 Not Applicable; 10) Client Services – 6 Standards Met.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved July 2, 2019

2019 BCYSC/BCCJJSI COMPREHENSIVE SITE VISIT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Vicinage, Family Division
Program: Client Specific Funds - MDT (Multi-Disciplinary Team)
Date of Review: Tuesday, April 23, 2019 at 2:00 PM
Point on Continuum: Detention/Detention Alternative
Funding: \$42,423.00 (Source: State Community Partnership)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Diana Moskal, Family Division Manager, and Jessica Nunez, Case Expeditor
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer*, Amanda Compton*, Courtnie Thomas, Linda Spiegel*, and Robert Sibi
*Members of the BCCJJSI (Bergen County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

Program Description:

Funding to be used on a client specific basis to be utilized for Court-ordered/Probation-ordered evaluations (Psychiatric, Neurological, etc.) for youth (Detention/Detention Alternatives) as well as purchases approved by the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) to aid in youths' success on a disposition and reentry.

Objectives & Related Activities:

- To provide youth pre/post disposition with a court-ordered/probation-ordered evaluation that may not otherwise be available
- To provide youth on a disposition with a stipend for secondary/trade school
- To provide youth returning from placement or commitment, who are in need of specific services funding for temporary/short term services or items

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To explore ways to contract with an entity for the necessary evaluations ordered by the Court

The program took the following actions:

M&S Psychotherapy and Counseling has been contracted to complete evaluations.

The actions resulted in the following impact:

This has impacted the turn around time for evaluations as they are now being completed within a certain time frame.

The Case Expeditor, Jessica Nunez, gave the monitoring team an overview of her role as chair of the MDT. (The MDT began January of this year and meets every other week. It is comprised of various stakeholders in order to coordinate appropriate services and identify potential programs for youth at the Juvenile Detention Center, youth on detention alternative, and youth re-entering the community from JJC programs.) She explained the new incorporation she created of an action plan form. It consists of the following: youth name, date of birth, city, system partner involvement, action plan, return to court, and a column to close or continue. Since utilizing the form, production and communication has increased at the meetings.

Recommendations:

None at this time

Rating Categories:

1) Physical Plant – Not Monitored; 2) Program Environment –Not Monitored; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 – Above, 2 – Not Applicable; 4) Program Services – Not Monitored; 5) Staff Training and Development - Not Monitored; 6) Juvenile Files (current) – Not Monitored; 7) Juvenile Files (former) –Not Monitored; 8) Contractual Obligations - 1 Yes, 13 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/Procedures - 1 Yes, 5 Not Applicable; 10) Client Services –Not Monitored

BCYSC Approved:

Approved 6/4/19

2019 BCYSC/BCCJJSI COMPREHENSIVE SITE VISIT
SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Vicinage, Family Division
Program: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Case Expeditor
Date of Review: Tuesday, April 23, 2019 at 2:00 PM
Point on Continuum: Detention/Detention Alternative
Funding: \$56,362.00 (Source: JDAI Innovations Fund)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Diana Moskal, Family Division Manager and Jessica Nunez, Case Expeditor
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer*, Amanda Compton*, Courtnie Thomas, Linda Spiegel*, and Robert Sibi
*Members of the BCCJJSI (Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

Program Description:

The Case Expeditor's goal is to facilitate the reduction of the following: case processing time from docketing to disposition for youth on detention status, length of stay in detention prior to being placed on an alternative, length of stay in detention or on an alternative, length of stay on an alternative beyond 60+ days, and length of stay in detention prior to release at/upon disposition. They will work to achieve these goals by tracking and reporting on the timelines and milestones of all juveniles while they are involved in the system; identifying case options, barriers, and developing strategies to overcome barriers; holding daily meetings and presenting caseworker and agency recommendations to the Judge, Prosecutor and attorneys; and meeting with the ATD (Alternatives to Detention) program to review all juveniles and formulate plans that support juveniles in complying with the program. The case expeditor will draw from her day-to-day experiences on individual cases to inform the work of the Bergen Case Processing Subcommittee at each meeting. They will also begin hosting free educational workshops for active agency partners to discuss the juvenile justice process in order to have more timely reports and to meet with and engage families of the juveniles to better understand the court processes they will be encountering.

Objectives & Related Activities:

To reduce the following: case processing time from docketing to disposition for youth on detention status, length of stay in detention prior to being placed on an alternative, length of stay in detention or on an alternative, length of stay on an alternative beyond 60+ days, and length of stay in detention prior to release at/upon disposition.

1. Reduce unnecessary delays in case processing.
2. Reduce average length of stay in secure detention.
3. Reduce average length of stay in detention alternatives.
4. Reduce length of stay in detention alternatives, beyond 60 days.
5. Reduce average length of stay in detention for youth who remain at/upon disposition.
6. Reduce unnecessary delays due to communication between agencies and the Court.

1st Quarter 2019 Outcomes:

Overall LOS for Youth in Detention -

Pre-JDAI (Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative) - 27.4 days
34.7 days

Time for a youth to be released from detention to detention alternative -

Pre-JDAI - 13.6 days
17.5 days

Case processing time from docketing to disposition -

Pre-JDAI - 94 days

50.2 days

Detention Alternative average Length of Stay (LOS) -

Pre-JDAI - 53 days

38.6 days

Average LOS from detention to disposition -

Pre-JDAI - 47.9 days

66.2 days

Reduce percentage of youth on alternatives for 60+ days -

Pre-JDAI - 38.5%

20%

Reduce Case-processing time from docketing to disposition for all cases -

Pre-JDAI - 93.5 days

55.4 days

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

To include the evaluation tracking required by the Judge as well as her responsibilities as the MDT chair in the 2019 proposal.

The program took the following actions:

Evaluation Tracking as well as responsibilities as MDT chair were included in the 2019 proposal

The actions resulted in the following impact:

Evaluation tracking as well as MDT has allowed for the Case Expeditor to assist in the processing of Juvenile cases in a more comprehensive and expeditious manner.

The Case Expeditor, Jessica Nunez, gave the monitoring team an overview of the position. The monitoring team received a packet, which included the following: 1) a PowerPoint presentation defining the role of the Case Expeditor, 2) various handouts: a) steps to take when your child is charged with a juvenile delinquency complaint, b) juvenile delinquency flow chart, c) case processing flow chart – non-detained juveniles, d) case processing flow chart – detained juveniles, e) juvenile delinquency/Family Crisis PowerPoint, f) expungement, g) juvenile delinquency proceedings and your child (Spanish handout), and 3) resume and trainings. The packet was reviewed in detail. The Case Expeditor discussed some of her responsibilities such as tracking evaluations ordered by the Judge. She explained her role as chair of the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT). She stressed the importance of collaboration in her position. She must collaborate with the Court, youth, stakeholders, etc. She spoke about various meetings past, present, and future, and how they will foster collaboration and ultimately expedite the youth's cases. She discussed some concern regarding new workers appearing in front of the Judge on behalf of the youth. Some were unprepared and/or not present. She had some ideas as to how to have a smoother transmission of information. The average length of stay from Detention to Disposition outcome was discussed. Courtnie Thomas asked if the sex offender offenses were tracked separately and spoke about how that may be beneficial.

Youth Services Commission Recommendations/Bergen County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement:

- To complete "gender specific" training before the end of the year

- To track sex offender offenses separately for detention to disposition outcome and length of stay
- Meet with Dean Pastras, Executive Director of Bergen's Promise, to discuss easier, court friendly transmission of information

Rating Categories:

1) Physical Plant – Not Monitored; 2) Program Environment –Not Monitored; 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 3 – Standards Met; 4) Program Services - 2 Standards Met, 4 Not Applicable; 5) Staff Training and Development - 5 Standards Met, 1 Yes, 1 No (to be completed before the end of the year (maternity leave) 6) Juvenile Files (current) – Not Monitored; 7) Juvenile Files (former) –Not Monitored; 8) Contractual Obligations - 3 Yes, 11 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/Procedures - 3 Yes, 3 Not Applicable; 10) Client Services – 3 Standards Met, 1 Needs Improvement (Aware of issue - reviews risk screening tool calls and will continue to meet with the prosecutor's office), 2 Not Applicable.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved 6/4/19

Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement Approved:

Approved 5/29/19

2019 BCYSC/BCCJJSI COMPREHENSIVE SITE VISIT - SUMMARY OF MONITORING VISIT

Agency: Superior Court of NJ, Bergen Vicinage, Probation
Program: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Probation
Family Engagement Programs
Date of Review: Tuesday, June 18, 2019 at 5:30 PM
Point on Continuum: Detention/Detention Alternative
Funding: \$27,186.34 (Source: JDAI Innovations Fund)
Contract Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Agency Representatives: Janice Conti
Monitoring Team: Jamie Ziegelhofer*, Amanda Compton, Courtnie Thomas, Marky Suazo* (designee),
Jennifer Murrin, Judi Ramos
*Members of the BCCJJSI

Program Description:

The Probation Family Engagement Programs consist of the Parent Orientation Program, Painting with a Purpose, and a Speaker Series. The Parent Orientation Program is designed for parents of juveniles who are placed on probation. The goal is to reduce the rate of youth placed in detention for violations of probation on non-delinquency offenses. Our objective will be to have all parents of new probationers attend an orientation within 45 days from the date their child is placed on probation. Parents will be oriented on what to expect while their son or daughter is on probation and provided guidance on how they can assist their child in complying with the conditions and successfully completing probation. Probation Officers will orient the parents as to the conditions of probation, community service, what is required for an early termination, what to expect from home visits and other components of probation. The program will also provide parents with a comprehensive list of available, local resources for youth and families that will offer assistance regarding substance abuse, anger management, crisis intervention, and many other services. A manual containing important phone numbers and information about various social service agencies will be handed out to all participants. Light refreshments will be available in an effort to make the program comfortable for all attendees. Sessions will be held in Hackensack after traditional work hours, this will be the most convenient time for the families participating. Bus passes will be distributed to participants to ease the burden of traveling. Depending on the need and the success of the orientation, quarterly or even monthly sessions could be implemented at each location. We have included the Family Support Organization to present their program to the parents as an additional resource. Painting with a Purpose is a program held at the probation office with the parent/guardian and child working together to create one painting. This gives parents and youth the opportunity to build better relationships, enhance communication, and foster positive decision-making skills between families and youth. In addition, the paint night can break down barriers between families, youth and the court by fostering relationships and understanding through engagement. Each painting session will be focused on a specific topic related to social, understanding, communication, and educational skill building. The expectation is to develop and build skills that will continue while the youth is under probation supervision and thereafter. The Speaker Series is to further support family engagement, speakers will be invited to present to the parents who attend the Orientation Program. Speakers will discuss special topics related to parenting, youth engagement, drug prevention, education, and life skills. Through the speaker series families will engage in conversation and activities that will help foster relationships, skill building, and assist in helping parents understand the importance of their role in their child completing probation successfully. The speaker series will be expanded to youth with parents that have attended the orientation program. Speakers will include past families of youth on probation, youth who have successfully completed probation, community members, and motivational speakers.

Objectives & Related Activities:

Objective #1

Promote partnership of probation officers and parents to improve success on probation and provide parents with a continuum of local resources to assist them in effectively responding to adolescent behavior in order to help kids succeed on probation.

Objective #2

Engage and work collaboratively with parents in order to help their child to be compliant with the conditions of probation and to ultimately be successfully released from probation supervision and to avoid detention.

Objective #3

Reduce the rate of youth placed in detention for technical VOPs.

Objective #4

Build relationships between parents and youth that may have a difficult time understanding each other and working together for successful outcomes.

Objective #5

Promote positive relationships, increase family engagement, and develop self-sustainability by helping develop social, emotional, and communication skills.

Specific Elements/Components

- Probation Officers will provide families with information on the role of probation, tips to help the juvenile succeed, and ways to build a partnership with probation officers as well as skills, tips, and techniques for communicating effectively with their kids.
- Provide transportation options for families in need.
- Distribute a family guide with local treatment agencies and phone numbers.
- Create a safe space for families and youth to paint together through the guide of a community-based artist, providing an opportunity to build stronger relationships and positive family engagement. Each painting session will be focused on a specific topic related to social, cultural, communication, and educational skill building.
- Help parents identify with cultural and social issues facing teens to foster understanding and communication between troubled youth and parents.
- Inspire youth by presenting empowering narratives that help demonstrate an achievable and desirable life path that is not influenced by negative peer pressure.

Outcomes:

Increase compliance and decrease the number of VOPs filed for probationers in the participant group

Increase parents' knowledge of resources available to them as well as the role of PO and who will be servicing their child

Increase communication and problem solving skills

2019 1st Quarter Outcomes:

6/6 (100%) of probationers in the program remained compliant

7/7 (100%) of parents' knowledge of resources available to them as well as the role of PO and who will be servicing their child increased.

8/8 (100%) of participants increased their communication and problem solving skills

(no speaker series first quarter) of participants completed the required speakers' homework assignment

Comments:

Last year the monitoring team recommended the following:

None

The monitoring team met with Janice Conti, Juvenile Supervisor. She gave an overview of the program and answered questions. The team conducted three staff interviews and three parent interviews. The team reviewed the tool and observed the parent orientation night. The parents spoke highly of the program and staff. When asked the best part of the program and what helps the youth the most they stated, Props, social media night, paint night, education about drugs. The paint night i would have never done and did not want to do, but it was a great way to bond in a way you do not get to with

a teenager. It increased communication. It made a positive out of a negative. When asked how to improve the program, they stated More (information, opportunities, etc.), Should be mandatory for every parent.

Youth Services Commission Recommendations/Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement:

To purchase up to date props for the program

Rating Categories:

1) Physical Plant – 5 Standard Met; 2) Program Environment –5 Standard Met, 2 Not Monitored (Parent Orientation Program monitored); 3) Program Goals and Objectives – 1 Above Standard, 2 Standards Met; 4) Program Services – 1 Above Standard, 5 Standards Met; 5) Staff Training and Development - 5 Standards Met, 2 Yes; 6) Juvenile Files (current) – Not Monitored; 7) Juvenile Files (former) –Not Monitored; 8) Contractual Obligations - 3 Yes, 11 Not Applicable; 9) Policy/Procedures - 4 Yes, 2 No (Intergovernmental Contract, No Third Party Reimbursements); 10) Client Services – 4 Standards Met, 2 Not Applicable.

BCYSC Approved:

Approved 7/2/19

Bergen County Council Juvenile Justice System Improvement Approved:

Approved via email vote 6/27/19; to be reaffirmed at next scheduled CJJSI meeting.

Q2 gender

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	38.89%	35
Female	58.89%	53
Other	2.22%	2
TOTAL		90

Q3 age

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
10-14	36.67%	33
15-18	63.33%	57
TOTAL		90

Q4 ethnic background

Answered: 89 Skipped: 1

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Middle Eastern	12.36%	11
Native America/alaskan	1.12%	1
Black/ African American	1.12%	1
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.00%	0
White	41.57%	37
Asian	10.11%	9
Hispanic/Latino	35.96%	32
Bi-Racial	1.12%	1
Total Respondents: 89		

Q5 School

Answered: 73 Skipped: 17

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Currently a student	93.15% 68
Currently home schooled	4.11% 3
current not enrolled	2.74% 2
TOTAL	73

Q6 How would you rate the level of risk for your peer in the following

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

	NO RISK	SLIGHT RISK	MODERATE	GREAT	(NO LABEL)	TOTAL
smoking cigarettes	25.84% 23	23.60% 21	14.61% 13	35.96% 32	0.00% 0	89
smoking ENDS	18.89% 17	7.78% 7	18.89% 17	54.44% 49	0.00% 0	90
smoking Mj occasionally	20.00% 18	21.11% 19	21.11% 19	37.78% 34	0.00% 0	90
smoking marijuana frequently	22.47% 20	16.85% 15	16.85% 15	43.82% 39	0.00% 0	89

Q7 How easy do you believe it is for your peers to get the following

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

	DON'T KNOW	VERY DIFFICULT	FAIRLY DIFFICULT	FAIRLY EASY	VERY EASY	TOTAL
tobacco	25.56% 23	6.67% 6	14.44% 13	37.78% 34	15.56% 14	90
Marijuana	28.89% 26	6.67% 6	12.22% 11	33.33% 30	18.89% 17	90

Q8 students perception of parents disapproval of e-cig use

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

	NA	NOT AT ALL WRONG	A LITTLE BIT WRONG	WRONG	VERY WRONG	TOTAL
use tobacco products	7.78% 7	4.44% 4	13.33% 12	20.00% 18	54.44% 49	90
use marijuana	8.89% 8	6.67% 6	17.78% 16	14.44% 13	52.22% 47	90

Q9 Where do you think your peer access

Answered: 89 Skipped: 1

	ONLINE	FRIENDS	RETAIL	(NO LABEL)	(NO LABEL)	TOTAL
e-cigs	16.85% 15	65.17% 58	17.98% 16	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	89
MJ	13.64% 12	75.00% 66	11.36% 10	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	88

Q10 Did you know

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Its against the law to sell tobacco products to individuals under 21	90.00% 81	10.00% 9	90
There is always nicotine in an e-cig	83.33% 75	16.67% 15	90

Q11 Where do you think teens are sexposed to e-cigs

Answered: 88 Skipped: 2

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
internet	63.64% 56
retail	55.68% 49
newspaper	37.50% 33
TV/Movies	59.09% 52
Total Respondents: 88	

Q2 gender

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	38.89%	35
Female	58.89%	53
Other	2.22%	2
TOTAL		90

Q3 age

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
10-14	36.67%	33
15-18	63.33%	57
TOTAL		90

Q4 ethnic background

Answered: 89 Skipped: 1

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Middle Eastern	12.36%	11
Native America/alaskan	1.12%	1
Black/ African American	1.12%	1
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.00%	0
White	41.57%	37
Asian	10.11%	9
Hispanic/Latino	35.96%	32
Bi-Racial	1.12%	1
Total Respondents: 89		

Q5 School

Answered: 73 Skipped: 17

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Currently a student	93.15% 68
Currently home schooled	4.11% 3
current not enrolled	2.74% 2
TOTAL	73

Q6 How would you rate the level of risk for your peer in the following

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

	NO RISK	SLIGHT RISK	MODERATE	GREAT	(NO LABEL)	TOTAL
smoking cigarettes	25.84% 23	23.60% 21	14.61% 13	35.96% 32	0.00% 0	89
smoking ENDS	18.89% 17	7.78% 7	18.89% 17	54.44% 49	0.00% 0	90
smoking Mj occasionally	20.00% 18	21.11% 19	21.11% 19	37.78% 34	0.00% 0	90
smoking marijuana frequently	22.47% 20	16.85% 15	16.85% 15	43.82% 39	0.00% 0	89

Q7 How easy do you beleive it is for your peers to get the following

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

	DON'T KNOW	VERY DIFFICULT	FAIRLY DIFFICULT	FAIRLY EASY	VERY EASY	TOTAL
tobacco	25.56% 23	6.67% 6	14.44% 13	37.78% 34	15.56% 14	90
Marijuana	28.89% 26	6.67% 6	12.22% 11	33.33% 30	18.89% 17	90

Q8 students perception of parents disapproval of e-cig use

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

	NA	NOT AT ALL WRONG	A LITTLE BIT WRONG	WRONG	VERY WRONG	TOTAL
use tobacco products	7.78% 7	4.44% 4	13.33% 12	20.00% 18	54.44% 49	90
use marijuana	8.89% 8	6.67% 6	17.78% 16	14.44% 13	52.22% 47	90

Q9 Where do you think your peer access

Answered: 89 Skipped: 1

	ONLINE	FRIENDS	RETAIL	(NO LABEL)	(NO LABEL)	TOTAL
e-cigs	16.85% 15	65.17% 58	17.98% 16	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	89
MJ	13.64% 12	75.00% 66	11.36% 10	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	88

Q10 Did you know

Answered: 90 Skipped: 0

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Its against the law to sell tobacco products to individuals under 21	90.00% 81	10.00% 9	90
There is always nicotine in an e-cig	83.33% 75	16.67% 15	90

Q11 Where do you think teens are exposed to e-cigs

Answered: 88 Skipped: 2

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
internet	63.64%	56
retail	55.68%	49
newspaper	37.50%	33
TV/Movies	59.09%	52
Total Respondents: 88		

Q1 What is your gender?

Answered: 357 Skipped: 4

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	23.53%	84
Female	76.47%	273
Other	0.00%	0
TOTAL		357

Q2 Which of the following categories includes your age?

Answered: 359 Skipped: 2

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
18-25	8.36%	30
26-44	44.01%	158
45-59	27.58%	99
60+	20.06%	72
TOTAL		359

Q3 What is your ethnic and/or cultural background?

Answered: 355 Skipped: 6

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Middle Eastern	1.97%	7
Native American/ Alaskan	0.85%	3
Black/ African American	11.55%	41
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.56%	2
White/ Caucasian	53.24%	189
Asian	9.30%	33
Hispanic/ Latino	21.69%	77
Bi-racial	2.25%	8
Total Respondents: 355		

Q4 I am:

Answered: 343 Skipped: 18

2019 National Night Out

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Parent/ Guardian of children under the age of 21	61.81%	212
Grandparent taking care of children (under the age of 21)	7.00%	24
Children/ Grandchildren are over the age of 21	13.41%	46
No children or grandchildren	19.83%	68
Total Respondents: 343		

Q5 How many children under the age of 21 do you care for?

Answered: 340 Skipped: 21

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
no children	30.29%	103
1	22.65%	77
2	30.59%	104
3	11.76%	40
4 or more	4.71%	16
TOTAL		340

Q6 How would you rate the level of risk for young people in the following categories?:

Answered: 361 Skipped: 0

	NO RISK	SLIGHT RISK	MODERATE RISK	GREAT RISK	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Smoking cigarettes	12.36% 44	9.27% 33	24.16% 86	54.21% 193	356	0.00
Smoking electronic cigarettes/ vaping devices	12.78% 45	5.40% 19	16.76% 59	65.06% 229	352	0.00
Drinking five or more alcoholic beverages in a week	11.86% 42	12.15% 43	27.40% 97	48.59% 172	354	0.00
Drinking alcoholic beverages at social or family gatherings (weddings, barbeques, graduations)	11.86% 42	22.32% 79	29.94% 106	35.88% 127	354	0.00
Smoking marijuana occasionally	13.24% 47	10.99% 39	28.73% 102	47.04% 167	355	0.00
Smoking marijuana frequently	14.69% 52	12.43% 44	22.03% 78	50.85% 180	354	0.00
Using prescription drugs for recreation	15.41% 55	12.04% 43	20.73% 74	51.82% 185	357	0.00

Q7 How easy do you believe it is for young people to get the following:

Answered: 359 Skipped: 2

	DON'T KNOW	VERY DIFFICULT	FAIRLY DIFFICULT	FAIRLY EASY	VERY EASY	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Tabacco products (cigarettes, cigars, etc.)	9.50% 34	2.51% 9	9.22% 33	36.87% 132	41.90% 150	358	0.00
Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor etc.)	5.65% 20	3.11% 11	10.17% 36	41.53% 147	39.55% 140	354	0.00
Marijuana	10.45% 37	4.52% 16	8.76% 31	37.57% 133	38.70% 137	354	0.00
Prescription drugs NOT prescribed to them	11.30% 40	6.21% 22	15.54% 55	36.72% 130	30.23% 107	354	0.00

Q8 How wrong do you believe it would be for your child(ren)/ grandchild(ren) to do the following:

Answered: 356 Skipped: 5

	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT AT ALL WRONG	A LITTLE BIT WRONG	WRONG	VERY WRONG	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Use tabacco products	10.48% 37	2.83% 10	3.68% 13	24.08% 85	58.92% 208	353	0.00
Have one or two alcoholic beverages every day	10.20% 36	4.53% 16	7.08% 25	20.40% 72	57.79% 204	353	0.00
Use marijuana	9.97% 35	4.27% 15	4.84% 17	17.66% 62	63.25% 222	351	0.00
Use prescription drugs not prescribed to them	10.17% 36	2.82% 10	1.41% 5	9.04% 32	76.55% 271	354	0.00

Q9 At what age did you first:

Answered: 357 Skipped: 4

2019 National Night Out

	NEVER	UNDER 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 OR OVER	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Use tobacco	54.52% 187	0.87% 3	2.62% 9	2.92% 10	5.54% 19	5.83% 20	7.00% 24	5.25% 18	15.45% 53	343	0.00
Drink alcohol	15.21% 47	2.59% 8	3.56% 11	2.27% 7	4.85% 15	6.47% 20	11.97% 37	9.06% 28	44.01% 136	309	0.00
Use marijuana	67.55% 229	0.00% 0	0.88% 3	0.88% 3	2.65% 9	2.95% 10	3.54% 12	5.90% 20	15.63% 53	339	0.00
Use prescription drugs not prescribed to you	92.56% 311	0.00% 0	0.30% 1	0.00% 0	0.30% 1	0.60% 2	0.89% 3	0.30% 1	5.06% 17	336	0.00
Use over-the-counter drugs to get high	94.72% 323	0.00% 0	0.29% 1	0.29% 1	0.29% 1	0.88% 3	0.59% 2	0.59% 2	2.35% 8	341	0.00

Q11 During the past 30 days have you:

Answered: 359 Skipped: 2

	YES	NO	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Smoked all or part of a cigarette	13.37% 48	86.63% 311	359	0.00
Used an electronic nicotine device (e-cigarettes, vaping device)?	5.08% 18	94.92% 336	354	0.00
Had one or more alcoholic beverages?	47.89% 170	52.11% 185	355	0.00
Used marijuana?	3.97% 14	96.03% 339	353	0.00
Used prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	3.10% 11	96.90% 344	355	0.00
Misused prescription or over-the-counter drugs to get high?	1.74% 6	98.26% 339	345	0.00

BERGEN COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION
2019 JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM RESULTS
State/Community Partnership (SCP) Program Services
Family Court Grant (FC)

Delinquency Prevention

Agency	Program/Description	Level of Service Actual/Contracted	Outcomes Achieved	Fiscal Expenditures
Center for Modern Dance 84 Euclid Aveue Hackensack, NJ 07601	<u>Moving Into Knowledge</u> - is a positive youth development arts program for at-risk Bergen County youth ages 8-17. Services will be provided in-school, after school, and special performance events at theatres and/or other venues in Bergen County. Classes are provided on a regular weekly schedule of both in-school and afterschool sessions between September and June of the academic year as well as three separate summer camp programs scheduled in July and August. Referrals are from schools, social service organizations, transitional housing organizations, parents and families, self-referrals.	197/180 youth (109%), 654/660 class hours (99%)	59/61 (97%) of youth evaluated shown improvement in one of the following area: self-awareness, interpersonal skills, cognitive/learning skills, cultural awareness (target 90%), 56/61 (92%) of youth evaluated shown improvement in two or more areas (target 70%)	Total Award \$81,127 (Original award \$69,291 + \$11,836 additional award) 100% expended
Teaneck Public Schools 100 Elizabeth Avenue Teaneck, NJ 07666-5425	<u>Pass Partnership (Police/Parents and School Students)</u> After school positive youth development program that offers age appropriate, coeducational, psycho-educational structured groups from 4 pm to 7 pm, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for 23 weeks during the school year, with “wraparound” support during summer. An evening meal is provided. Family support group meetings for students, parents and guardians are held monthly. *Referrals are from Teaneck Middle/High schools.	43/40 (108%) 230/320 (72%)	43/48 (90%) of students that successfully completed the program reduced out of school suspensions during the next school year (target 75%), 43/51 (84%) of participants demonstrated a mastery of knowledge and implementation of skills in responding to situations and encounters that provoke violent or angry responses, pressure youth toward delinquent behavior, or escalate due to poor communication skills (target 80%), 22/32 (69%) of parents/guardians participating in the program	Total Award \$61,435 94% expended (\$3,932 unspent due to cancelled trips)

			<p>reported a moderate to significant improvement in their ability to manage conflicts with their child (Target 50%)</p> <p>44/53 (83%) youth show an increase in their awareness of technology safety (target 80%),</p> <p>31/37 (84%) youth completed a tentative or hypothetical career plan that includes career research and selection, identifying secondary requirements for that career, researching postsecondary preparation options (target 80%).</p>	
<p>Children’s Aid and Family Services, a Program of Center for Alcohol & Drug Resources 200 Robin Road Paramus, NJ 07652</p>	<p><u>Second Step</u> - Primary Delinquency Prevention (Second Step) program utilizes the Second Step evidence based curriculum. The target population is sixth and seventh grade students between ages 10-14 years old in the Hackensack, Teaneck, Englewood, and Fort Lee school districts. The program specifically aims to decrease acceptance of physical and relational aggression while increasing social-emotional competence. It also promotes an environmental shift in attitudes, values and behaviors among the school population. There are five major themes covered across the lessons: empathy and communication, bullying prevention, emotion management and coping, problem solving, goal setting, and decision-making, and substance abuse prevention. Referrals are from Hackensack, Teaneck, Englewood, and Fort Lee school districts.</p>	<p>55/48 groups (115%), 485/480 sessions (101%), 1178 youth</p>	<p>There was a 12.6% decrease in acceptance of physical and relational aggression (target 5-10%),</p> <p>93% of students utilized at least one skill from the Second Step Program (target 70%),</p> <p>97% of classroom teachers acknowledged an increase in student use of Second skills (target 75%)</p> <p><u>EPIC pilot</u> Students participating in the youth groups showed a 10% increase in perception of leadership ability and confidence to make decisions and lead peers.</p> <p>100% of participating students were able to name the steps in the Strategic Prevention Framework</p>	<p>Total Award \$92,773 (Original award \$77,773 + \$15,000 additional award)</p> <p>99% expended (\$797 unspent)</p>

			and be able to apply the steps in creating an action plan	
			*average % from all groups	
Care Plus, NJ Inc. 610 Valley Health Plaza Paramus, NJ 07652	<u>Fire Prevention Program (ALSO FOR DIVERSION, DETENTION, AND DISPOSITION)</u> Risk assessment and fire safety education for youth who have participated in fire related or fire setting incidents. Information and referral and community awareness/education also is provided. Referrals are from police, Court, and schools.	65/71 evaluations (92%) (18 carried over and included), 52/213 fire safety education sessions (24%), 20/21 youth receiving clinical services (95%), 83/147 individual clinical sessions (56%);	10/10 (100%) clients did not participate in fire related or fire setting behaviors after 3 months (target 90%), 20/20 (100%) after 6 months (target 90%), 12/12 (100%) after 12 months (target 90%), 21/22 (95%) of clients demonstrated an increase in fire safety knowledge (target 90%), 2/2 (100%) Outcome 5 was not tracked 2 questionnaires were reported as distributed	<u>Program Overall</u> Total Award \$92,748 98% expended (\$1,922 unspent)

Diversion

Agency	Program	Level of Service Actual/Contracted	Outcomes Achieved	Fiscal Expenditures
BC Division of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601	<u>MST – Multi-Systemic Therapy Program</u> an evidence-based program, provides intensive and individualized in-home family treatment. Goals are: to improve parenting skills, family relations, and develop a network of informal community supports; to increase youths success in education and vocational setting and decrease negative behaviors; and to keep the youth at home, regularly attending school, vocational training, or work. Referrals from J/FCIU.	4/14 families (29%), 21/290 minimum sessions (7%), 21/377 maximum sessions (6%),	3/4 (75%) attended school, vocational training, or had a job (target 80%), 3/4 (75%) did not require a crisis petition/did not commit an offense during treatment (target 80%), -/- (-%) of parents demonstrated improved parenting skills necessary for handling subsequent problems at the time the case is closed (target 85%)	<u>Program Overall</u> Total Award \$60,859 32% expended (\$41,427 unspent)

<p>Care Plus, NJ Inc. 610 Valley Health Plaza Paramus, NJ 07652</p>	<p><u>Fire Prevention Program (ALSO FOR Prevention, DIVERSION, Detention, AND DISPOSITION)</u></p> <p>Risk assessment and fire safety education for youth who have participated in fire related or fire setting incidents. Information and referral and community awareness/education also is provided. Referrals are from police, Court, and schools.</p>	<p>See prevention</p>	<p>See prevention</p>	<p>See prevention</p>
<p>Care Plus, NJ Inc. 610 Valley Health Plaza Paramus, NJ 07652</p>	<p><u>Brighter Future</u> - The program utilizes Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), which is an evidence based cognitive behavioral counseling program that combines education, group and individual counseling and structured exercises in the form of prescribed homework assignments. MRT addresses beliefs and reasoning. It is a systematic step by step group counseling treatment approach. The MRT program is structured around 16 objectively defined steps focusing on seven core treatment domains: confrontation of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors; assessment of current relationships; reinforcement of positive behavior and habits; positive identity formation; enhancement of self-concept; decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance; and development of higher stages of moral reasoning. Referrals are from Law Enforcement, JFCIU, Court, JCC, Juvenile Intake, Probation</p>	<p>26/52 youth (50%), (18 carried over and included), 489/520 youth sessions (94%), 39/50 family sessions (78%)</p>	<p>11/16 (69%) juveniles who completed the program demonstrated improvement in their cognitive and behavioral responses to anger as well as increased insight of motives, feelings and triggers (target 75%)</p> <p>17/25 (68%) juveniles who completed the program demonstrated a decrease in identified negative behaviors</p> <p>2/3 participating parent/guardian demonstrated an increased knowledge of effective anger management strategies (target 85%)</p>	<p><u>Program Overall</u> Total Award \$45,515 94% expended (\$2,588 unspent)</p>
<p>BC Div. of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601 John Zellars 201 336-7378 201 336-7370/Fax</p>	<p><u>ASAP</u> - a NJ State Licensed addiction services outpatient treatment program providing comprehensive and holistic treatment options to youth. The goal of the program is to identify the level of treatment needed for youth who have been identified by the court as having a suspected substance abuse issue and to provide community</p>	<p>52/81 youth (64%) (9 carried over and included), 539/500 individual counseling hours (108%), 96/96 boys group (100%),</p>	<p>40/51 (78%) completed Phase I (target 60%), 31/49 (63%) completed Phase II (target 50%), 20/27 (74%) completed Phase III and graduated from the program (target 70%), 6/6 (100%) of youth in detention</p>	<p><u>Program Overall</u> Total Award \$145,620 (Original award \$142,048 + \$3,572 additional award) 100% expended (\$0 unspent)</p>

jzellars@co.bergen.nj.us	<p>based outpatient treatment to help the youth achieve and maintain abstinence. The program provides assessment, drug testing, motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral therapies, psycho-education, and pro-social and experiential activities. Parents are encouraged to participate in a weekly support group throughout the course of treatment to assist them in supporting their teen's recovery efforts. Both youth and their family participate in services geared toward broadening their knowledge of the effects of substance abuse and strategies for relapse prevention. Referrals are from JFCIU, schools, JCC, JDC, Court, Probation, parents and family members, and self-referrals</p>	<p>96/96 girls group (100%), 32/48 parent group (67%), 39/10 experiential sessions (390%), 142/220 evaluations only (65%) (77 diversion, 81 disposition, 6 detention) 5 PAVE youth 5 PAVE sessions</p>	<p>with a court order for substance abuse assessment had a completed assessment within three (3) business days (target 100%) 4/5 (80%) successfully completed the PAVE program.</p>	
<p>BC Div. of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601</p>	<p><u>UTR – Using Technology Responsibly Program</u> - an expansion of the Teens Using Technology Responsibly (TUTER) and Teen Education About Cyber Harassment (TEACH) programs. The expansion will allow for more comprehensive assessments the incorporation of a family component, and an expanded curriculum with more sessions. The goals of TEACH and TUTER are to serve as a diversion option for law enforcement, to provide education and intervention to decrease future similar behavior and to prevent further involvement in the judicial system. Referrals are from Bergen County Municipal Police Departments and the Bergen County Prosecutor's Office.</p>	<p>52/30 families (173%) (14 carried over and included), 34/30 comprehensive Assessments (113%), 224/150 youth sessions (149%), 72/60 parent sessions (120%)</p>	<p>81/81 (100%) of all juveniles had no further involvement in the juvenile justice system for the duration of the program (target 90%), 37/38 (97%) of juveniles achieved a greater knowledge of sexting and cyberbullying effects, consequences, and impact (target 90%), 53/53 (100%) of parents reported an increase of knowledge of sexting and cyberbullying effects, consequences, and impact and indicated they were better equipped to monitor their children (target 90%)</p>	<p><u>Program Overall</u> Total Award \$26,390 98% expended (\$587 unspent)</p>

Detention

Agency	Program/Description	Level of Service Actual/Contracted	Outcomes Achieved	Fiscal Expenditures
<p>BC Division of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601</p>	<p><u>Alternatives to Detention Program (ATD)</u> A continuum of alternatives to detention with varying levels of supervision based on needs and risk factors. Services are short-term 45-60 days), for youth who would otherwise be placed in the JDC while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing. Services include home visits, phone contact, case management, and electronic monitoring when necessary. Referrals are from Court.</p>	<p>92/50 youth (184%) (11 carried over and included), 4,383/3,285 bracelet days (133%) 5 probation bracelets</p>	<p>125/134 (93%) remained in community (target 95%), 129/134 (96%) complied with court mandates (target 85%)</p>	<p><u>Program Overall</u> Total Award \$38,720 (Original award \$20,000 + \$18,720 additional award) 52% expended (\$18,944 unspent)</p>
<p>BC Division of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601</p>	<p><u>Psychological Evaluation program</u> - will be an expansion of the DFG Forensic Unit to provide a comprehensive psychological evaluation that will include interviews with the youth and primary caregivers; collateral interviews with other professionals working with the youth such as child study team members; review of pertinent documentation; and administration and interpretation of psychometric testing. Referrals are from Court and Probation</p>	<p>26/50 evaluations (52%), 6/10 detention (60%), 22/40 in community (55%)</p>	<p>5/6 (83%) of referred adolescents (detention) had a psychological assessment report completed within 10 days of referral (target 100%), 18/19 (95%) of referred adolescents (disposition) had a psychological report completed within 15 days of referral (target 85%)</p>	<p><u>Program Overall</u> Total Award \$48,728 87% expended (\$6,249 unspent)</p>
<p>Care Plus, NJ Inc. 610 Valley Health Plaza Paramus, NJ 07652</p>	<p><u>Fire Prevention Program (ALSO FOR Prevention, DIVERSION, Detention, AND DISPOSITION)</u> Risk assessment and fire safety education for youth who have participated in fire related or fire setting incidents. Information and referral and community awareness/education also is provided. Referrals are from police, Court, and schools.</p>	<p>See prevention</p>	<p>See prevention</p>	<p>See prevention</p>

BC Division of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601	<u>ASAP</u> - provide substance abuse assessments for youth in detention.. Referrals are from Family Court and Probation.	See diversion	See diversion	See diversion
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Disposition

Agency	Program/Description	Level of Service Actual/Contracted	Outcomes Achieved	Fiscal Expenditures
BC Division of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601	<u>ASAP - Adolescent Substance Abuse Program</u> provides substance abuse treatment using evidence-based practices of cognitive behavioral therapy and motivational enhancements with a Twelve-Step philosophy and an experiential component. Group and individual therapy, family meetings, a parent support group and community based meetings are components of ASAP's multi-faceted treatment process. The program provides assessment, drug testing, motivational enhancements, cognitive behavioral therapies, and psycho-education. They receive individual and gender specific group treatment, and participate in pro-social and educational experiences. Parent's are encouraged to participate in a weekly support group throughout the youth's course of treatment to assist them in supporting their teen's recovery efforts. Referrals are from Family Court and Probation.	See diversion	See diversion	See diversion

<p>BC Division of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601</p>	<p><u>Psychological Evaluation program</u> - will be an expansion of the DFG Forensic Unit to provide a comprehensive psychological evaluation that will include interviews with the youth and primary caregivers; collateral interviews with other professionals working with the youth such as child study team members; review of pertinent documentation; and administration and interpretation of psychometric testing. Referrals are from Court and Probation</p>	<p>See detention</p>	<p>See detention</p>	<p>See detention</p>
<p>BC Div. of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601</p>	<p>UTR – Using Technology Responsibly Program - an expansion of the Teens Using Technology Responsibly (TUTER) and Teen Education About Cyber Harassment (TEACH) programs. The expansion will allow for more comprehensive assessments the incorporation of a family component, and an expanded curriculum with more sessions. The goals of TEACH and TUTER are to serve as a diversion option for law enforcement, to provide education and intervention to decrease future similar behavior and to prevent further involvement in the judicial system. Referrals are from Bergen County Municipal Police Departments and the Bergen County Prosecutor’s Office.</p>	<p>See diversion</p>	<p>See diversion</p>	<p>See diversion</p>
<p>North Jersey Friendship House 125 Atlantic Street Hackensack, NJ 07601 Jennifer Murrin 201-488-2121 201-488-4157 jmurrin@njfriendshiphouse.org</p>	<p>TASTE- Teaching Adolescents Skills Towards Employment - is a vocational skills employment program for Bergen County youth ages 14-17 with priority given to youth residing in the Top Ten Municipalities. The program will have a number of components including cooking, cleaning, customer service training, and discussion groups. The program will also have various field trips to food service locations as well as guest speakers working in the field. Each youth will receive a</p>	<p>12/20 youth (60%), 37/36 classes (103%)</p>	<p>6/8 (75%) youth who began the program completed the 18 week module. (target 90%), 5/6 (83%) of the youth completing the program passed the ServSafe Food Handler Examination. (target 75%),</p>	<p>Total Award \$54,485 100% expended (\$0 unspent)</p>

	nutritious lunch on the day of class as well as a culinary textbook, chef coat, kitchen pants, and shoes. Youth will complete the ServSafe Food Handler certification as part of the training; they will receive a 3-year certification from the National Restaurant Association. Referrals are from Court and Probation and other applicable sources			
BC Div. of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601 George J. Ferro, Psy.D. 201-336-6902 201 336-7370/Fax gferro@co.bergen.nj.us	<u>Alternatives to Detention Program (ATD)</u> - The program will also work in conjunction with probation to provide bracelet electronic monitoring to youth placed on probation and court ordered to be placed on bracelet electronic monitoring.	See detention	See detention	See detention
Care Plus, NJ Inc. 17-07 Romaine St. Fairlawn, NJ 07410 Jennifer Loaiza 201-797-2660 Ext. 5286 201-797-5025/Fax Jenniferlo@careplusnj.org	<u>Brighter Future</u> - The program utilizes Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), which is an evidence based cognitive behavioral counseling program that combines education, group and individual counseling and structured exercises in the form of prescribed homework assignments. MRT addresses beliefs and reasoning. It is a systematic step by step group counseling treatment approach. The MRT program is structured around 16 objectively defined steps focusing on seven core treatment domains: confrontation of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors; assessment of current relationships; reinforcement of positive behavior and habits; positive identity formation; enhancement of self-concept; decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance; and development of higher stages of moral reasoning. Referrals are from Law Enforcement, JFCIU, Court, JCC, Juvenile Intake, Probation	See diversion	See diversion	See diversion

<p>Care Plus, NJ Inc. 17-07 Romaine St. Fairlawn, NJ 07410 Jennifer Loiza 201-797-2660 Ext. 5286 201-797-5025/Fax Jenniferlo@careplusnj.org</p>	<p>Bergen County Juvenile Fire Prevention Program (BCJFPP) - is recognized by the NJ Division of Fire Safety and is the only service of its type in Bergen County. The program contains four core components: fire setting screening interview, fire safety education sessions, clinical services, and information and referral. Each juvenile served will receive five units of service, including two units of a fire setting screening interview, and three units of fire safety education series sessions. It is also estimated that approximately 30% of the 71 youth served (21 youth) will also receive seven units of clinical services each. Referrals are from fire and police departments, Court, juvenile intake unit, DCP&P, JFCIU, JCC, Probation, other system partners, schools, and parent/guardian(s)</p>	<p>See prevention</p>	<p>See prevention</p>	<p>See prevention</p>
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Reentry

Agency	Program/Description	Level of Service Actual/Contracted	Outcomes Achieved	Fiscal Expenditures
<p>BC Division of Family Guidance One Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ 07601</p>	<p><u>MST – Multi-Systemic Therapy Program</u> an evidence-based program, provides intensive and individualized in-home family treatment. Goals are: to improve parenting skills, family relations, and develop a network of informal community supports; to increase youths success in education and vocational setting and decrease negative behaviors; and to keep the youth at home, regularly attending school, vocational training, or work. Referrals from JJC</p>	<p>See diversion</p>	<p>See diversion</p>	<p>See diversion</p>

Client Specific Funds

Agency	Program/Description	Level of Service Actual/Contracted	Outcomes Achieved	Fiscal Expenditures
BC Dept. of Human Services 1 Bergen County Plaza Hackensack, NJ Jamie Ziegelhofer (201) 336-7457 Fax: (201) 336-7450 jziegelhofer@co.bergen.nj.us	Client Specific Funds - funding to be used on a client specific basis to be utilized for Court-ordered/Probation-ordered evaluations (Psychiatric, Neurological, etc.) for youth (Detention/Detention Alternatives) as well as purchases approved by the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) to aid in youths' success on a disposition and reentry.			Awarded: \$27,015 (Original award \$42,423 - \$15,408 reduction) 7% expended (\$25,015 unspent)

Total Award \$830,965
Total Expenditures \$730,016
 Total Unspent \$100,949 (12%)

2018 Stationhouse Adjustments

Municipality/Agency	Total SHA	Simple Assault	Terror Threats	Harass	Cyber Harass	Bias Intim.	Possess CDS/ Paraph	Alcohol Related	Smoking Vaping	Shop-lifting	Theft	Rec'g Stolen Property	Credit Card Fraud	Possess Weapons	Animal Cruel	Burglary	Defiant Tresspass	Criminal Mischief
Allendale PD	0																	
Alpine PD	2	2																
Bergen Co. Sheriff Dept.	1							1										
Bergenfield PD	2			2														
Bogota PD	0																	
Carlstadt PD	2		2															
Cliffside Park PD	7	2			2												2	
Closter PD	3				1			2										
Cresskill PD	0																	
Demarest PD	0																	
Dumont PD	0																	
East Rutherford PD	0																	
Edgewater PD	3									2								
Elmwood Park PD	3										1							1
Emerson PD	1																	
Englewood PD	7									1				3		2		1
Englewood Cliffs PD	0																	
Fair Lawn PD	11	2		5	2		1					1						
Fairview PD	0																	
Fort Lee PD	5			1		2				1								
Franklin Lakes PD	12	2		2	3	1												2
Garfield PD	32	4		2			3		3	10				4				
Glen Rock PD	0																	
Hackensack PD	16				3					3	4			1			2	
Harrington Park PD	0																	
Hasbrouck Heights PD	0																	
Haworth PD	0																	
Hillsade PD	0																	
Ho-Ho-Kus PD	0																	
Leonida PD	0																	

2018 Stationhouse Adjustments

Little Ferry PD	0																		
Lodi PD	6			1															5
Lyndhurst PD	0																		
Mahwah PD	19			5	2			1	1					1	1				
Maywood PD	0																		
Midland Park PD	0																		
Montvale PD	13																		10
Moonachie PD	1																		1
New Milford PD	9							2	2										4
North Arlington PD	5							2		1								1	
Northvale PD	0																		
Norwood PD	2	1								1									
Oakland PD	3							3											
Old Tappan PD	6				2			3											
Oradell PD	9							1	3										
Pal. Interstate Pkwy PD	0																		
Palisades Park PD	0																		
Paramus PD	2			2															
Park Ridge PD	0																		
Ramsey PD	19	1	1		2			9	1										3
Ridgefield PD	0																		
Ridgefield Park PD	0																		
Ridgewood PD	3				1	1				1									
River Edge PD	1							1											
River Vale PD	10							7											
Rochelle Park PD	0																		
Rutherford PD	5							4										1	
Saddle Brook PD	6				2														4
Saddle River PD	0																		
Teaneck PD	6							1		2									
Tenafly PD	7		3																
Teterboro	0																		
Upper Saddle River PD	2							2											
Waldwick	0																		
Wallington PD	3																		
Washington Twp PD	8	2		1				2		2									
Westwood PD	0																		
Wood-Ridge PD	0																		
Woodcliff Lakes PD	6							6											
Wyckoff PD	2									2									
	260	16	6	21	20	4	19	35	4	22	12	1	1	9	0	2	6	31	

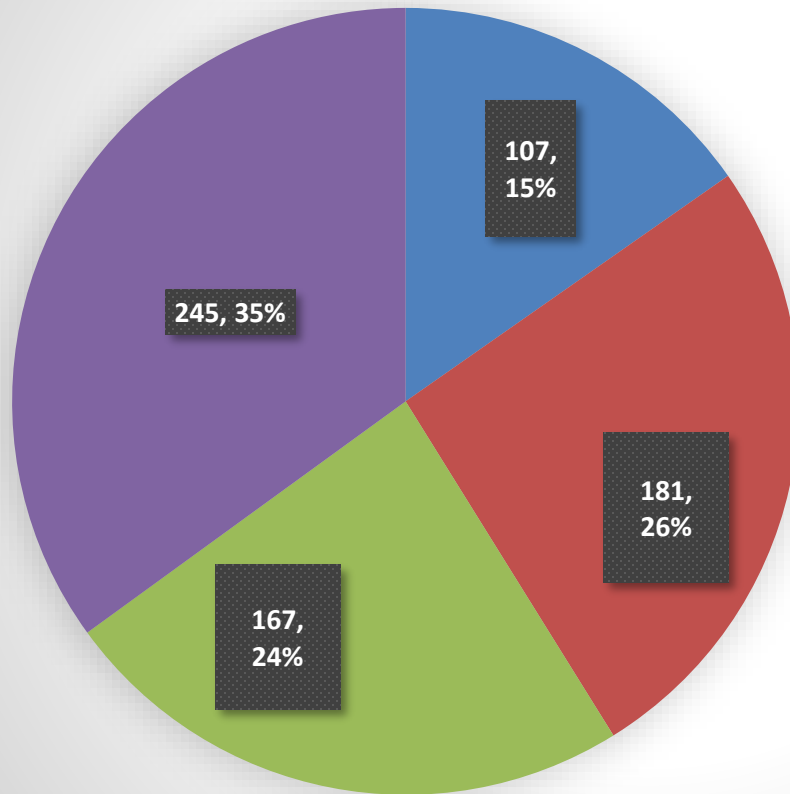
2018 Stationhouse Adjustments

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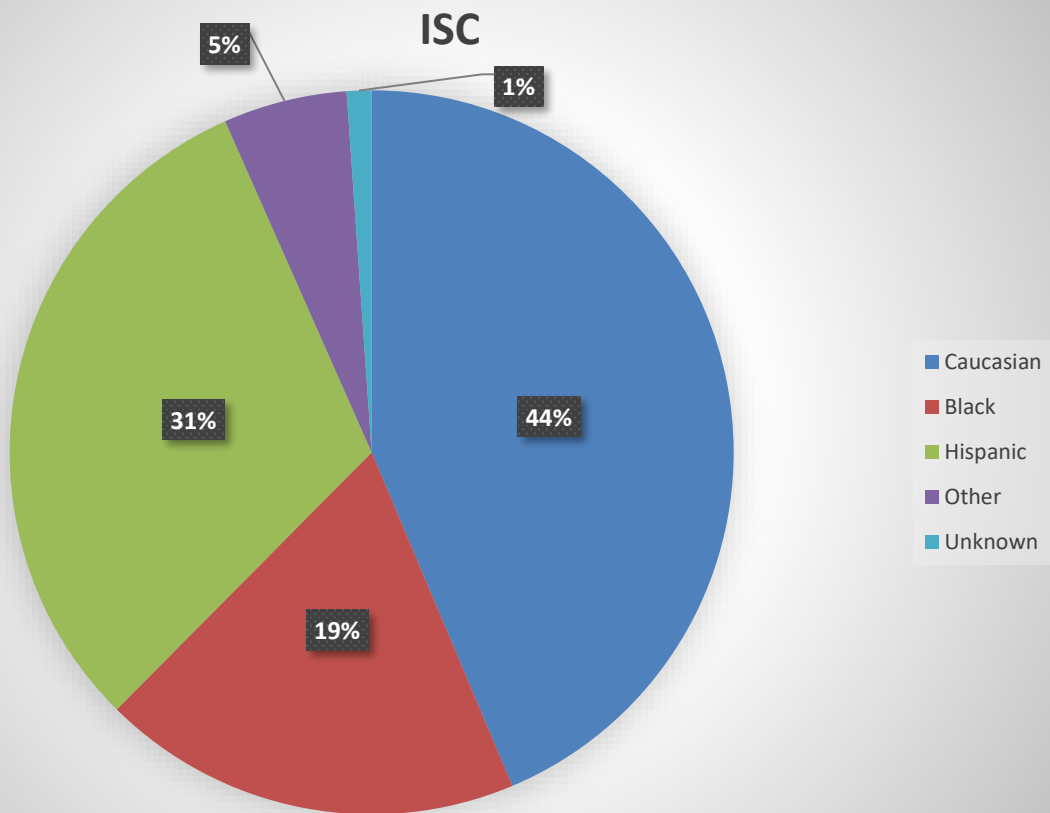
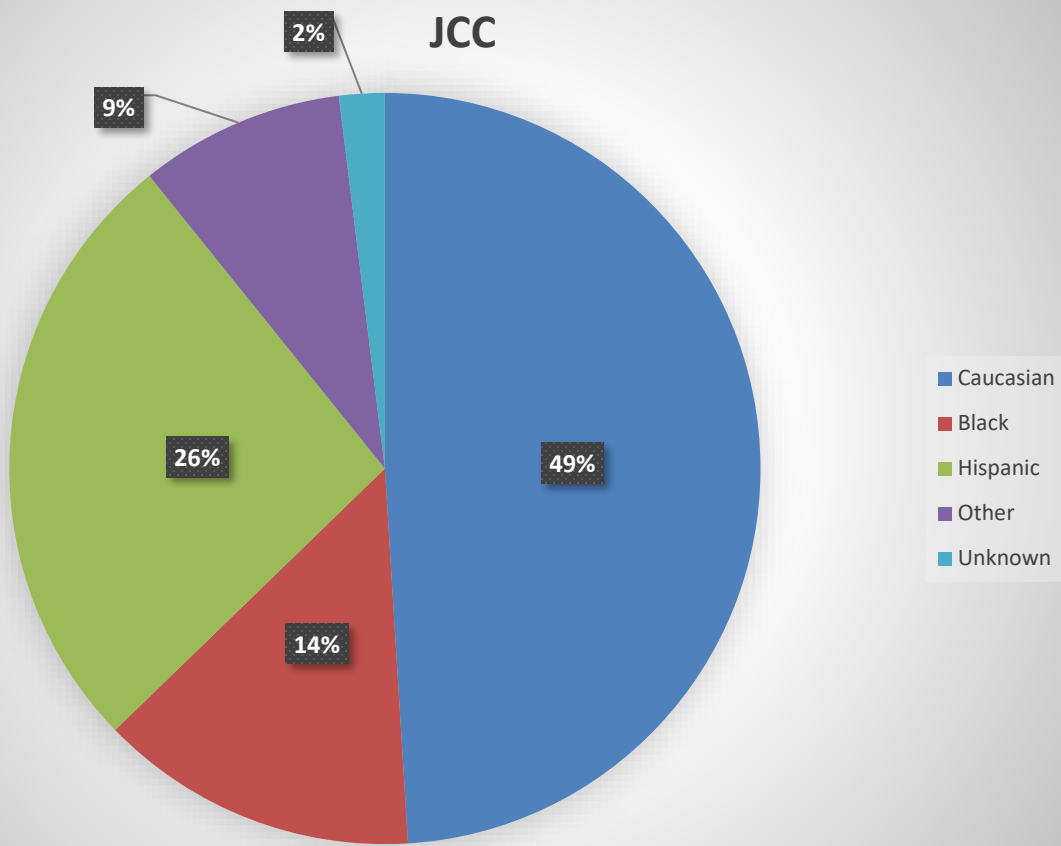
**JUVENILES SCREENED
FAMILY AUTOMATED CASE TRACKING SYSTEM
CALENDAR YEAR 2019**

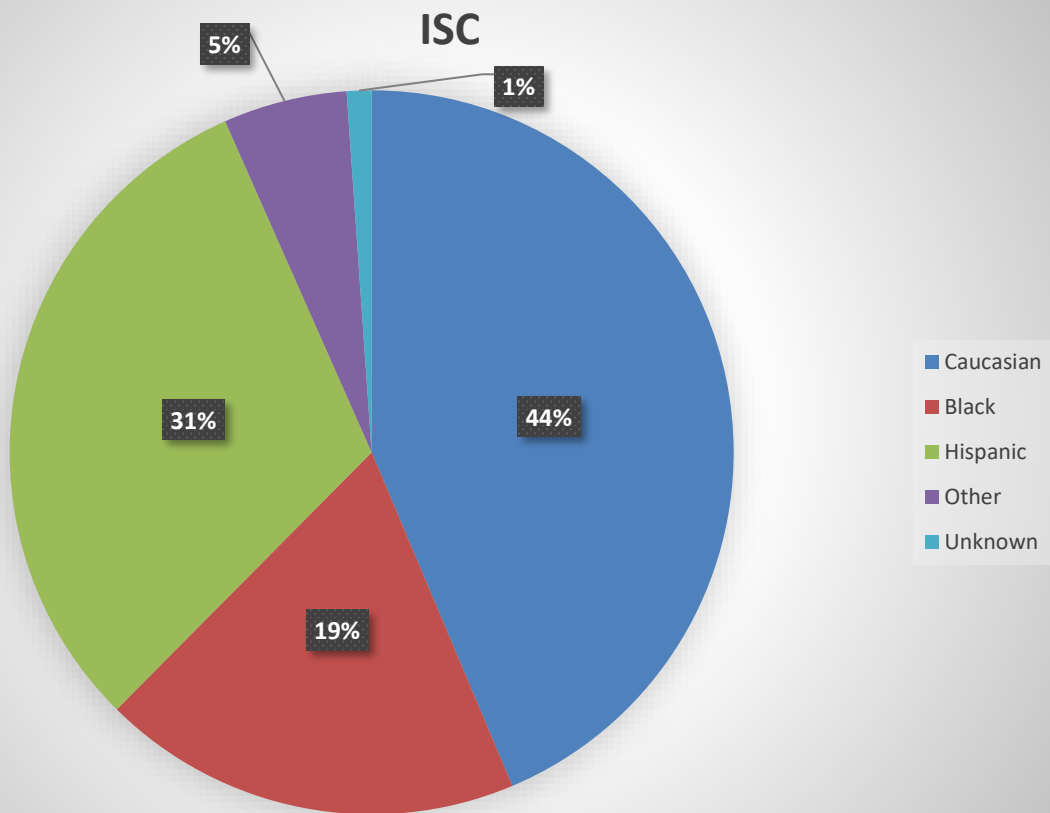
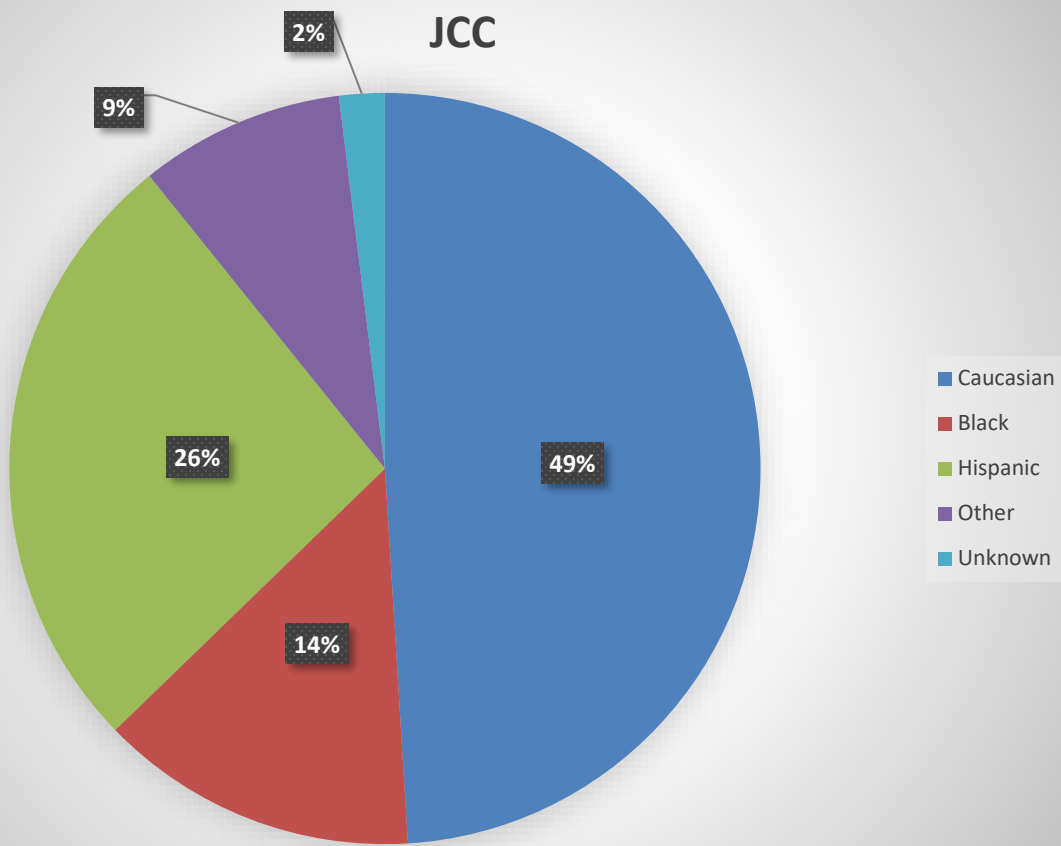
CASE TYPE	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	%	2018 Total	2019 vs 2018
Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC)																
# of Juveniles	8	4	8	8	16	9	16	3	9	7	14	5	107	15%	96	11
# of Cases	8	4	8	8	16	9	16	3	9	8	14	5	108	14%	96	12
Intake Service Conferences (ISC)																
# of Juveniles	26	26	18	19	11	6	6	6	21	18	8	16	181	26%	170	11
# of Cases	26	26	18	19	11	6	6	6	21	18	8	16	181	24%	171	10
Counsel Not Mandatory (CNM)																
# of Juveniles	7	19	5	17	9	1	38	9	6	15	33	8	167	24%	164	3
# of Cases	7	21	5	17	9	1	39	10	6	15	43	8	181	24%	166	15
Counsel Mandatory (CM)																
# of Juveniles	23	21	25	27	22	12	35	26	14	15	5	20	245	35%	323	-78
# of Cases	29	22	27	33	22	15	43	30	18	18	5	22	284	38%	379	-95
<hr/>																
Total # of Juveniles	64	70	56	71	58	28	95	44	50	55	60	49	700	100%	753	-53
Total # of Cases	70	73	58	77	58	31	104	49	54	59	70	51	754	100%	812	-58

of Juveniles Screened 2019



- Juvenile Conference Committees (JCC)
- Intake Service Conferences (ISC)
- Counsel Not Mandatory (CNM)
- Counsel Mandatory (CM)

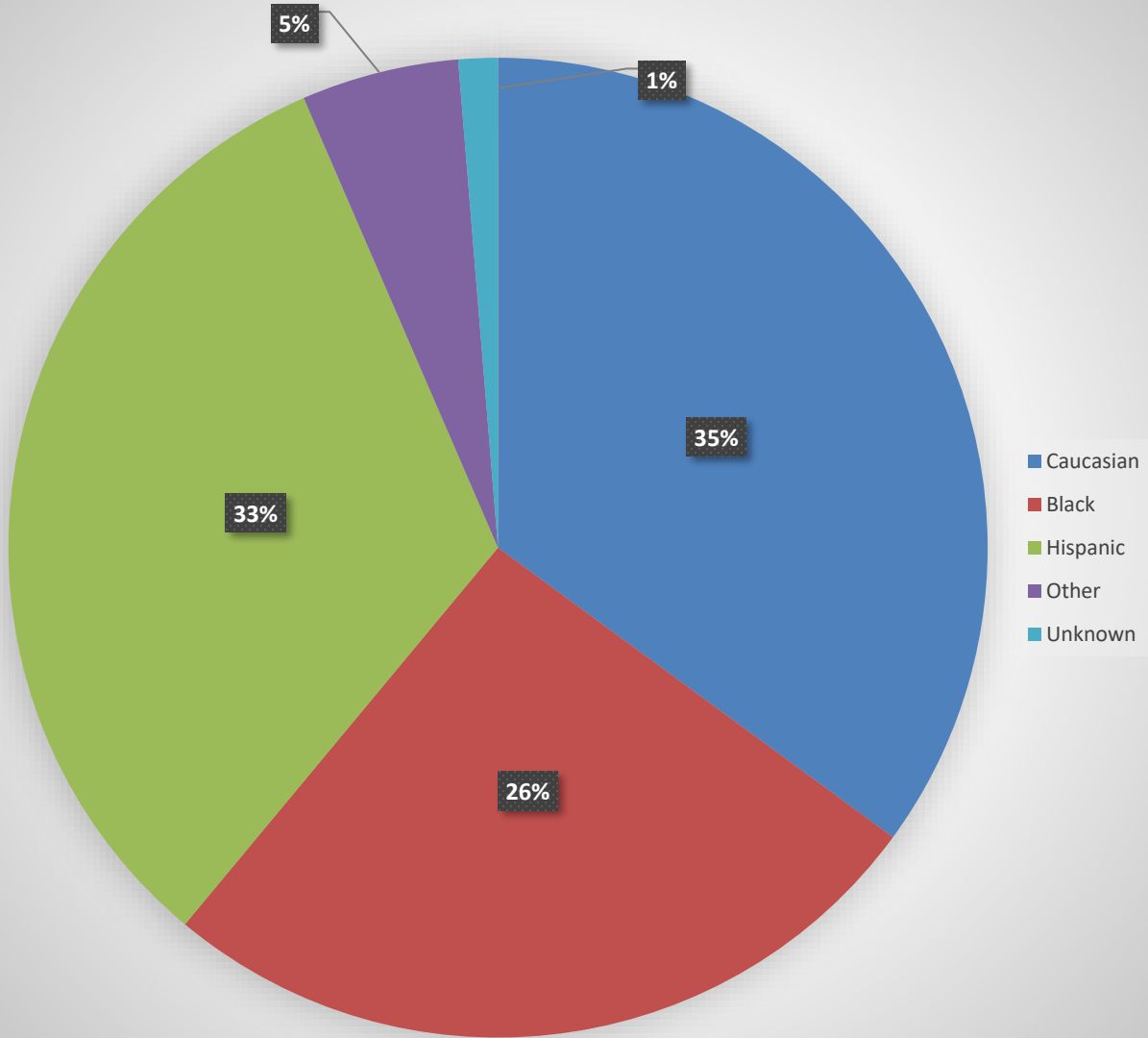




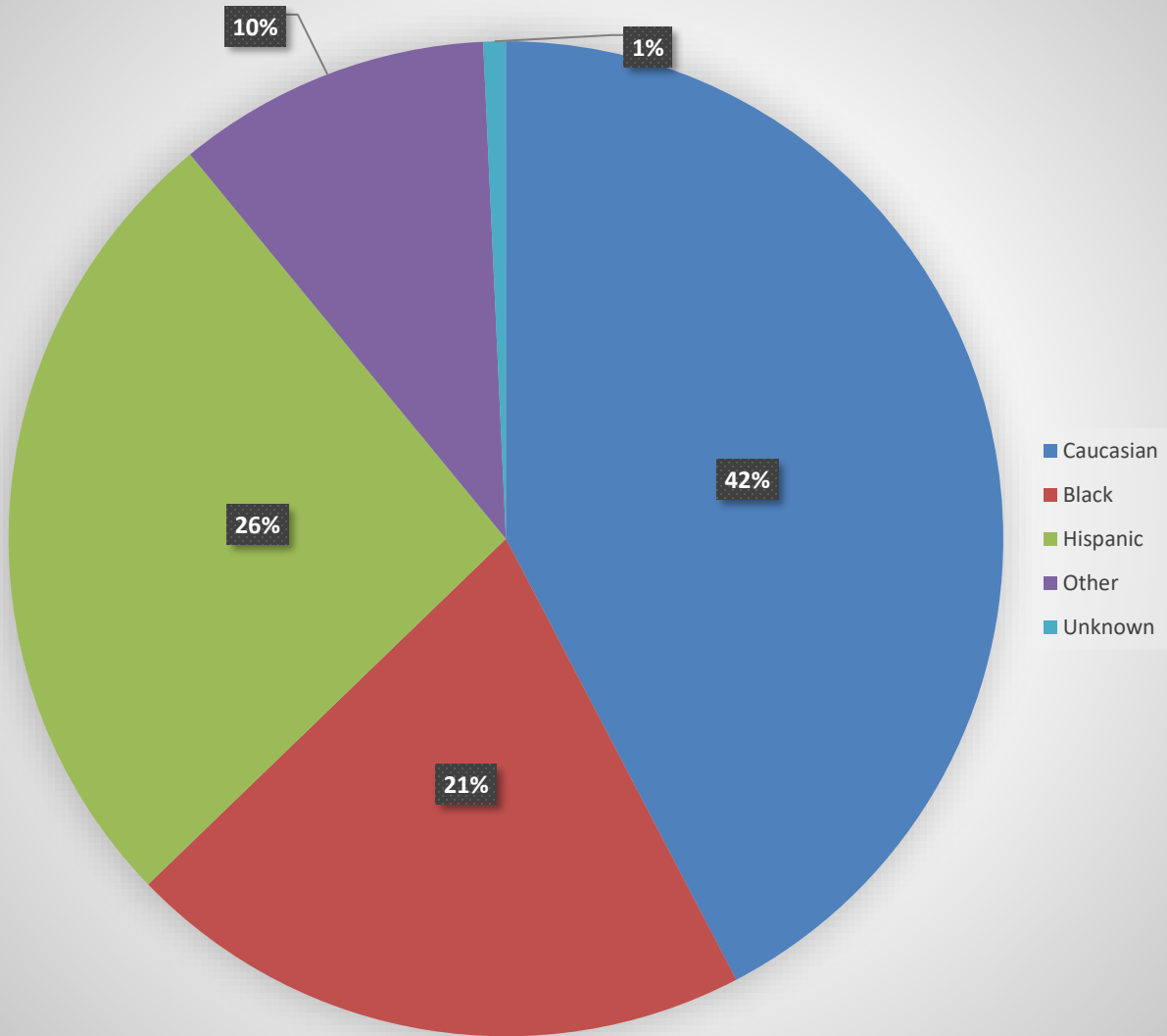
Juvenile Index Matrix by Race
FAMILY AUTOMATED CASE TRACKING SYSTEM
Calendar Year 2019

	Caucasian		Black		Hispanic		Other		Unknown		Total
JCC	50	49%	14	14%	27	26%	9	9%	2	2%	102
ISC	79	44%	34	19%	56	31%	10	6%	2	1%	181
Total Diversions	129	46%	48	17%	83	29%	19	7%	4	1%	283
Delinquent	27	35%	20	26%	25	32%	4	5%	1	1%	77
Dismissed	58	42%	28	20%	36	26%	14	10%	1	1%	137
Probation	10	43%	4	17%	7	30%	1	4%	1	4%	23
	224	43%	100	19%	151	29%	38	7%	7	1%	520

Delinquent



Dismissed



Probation

